IN THE CAPITOL.

AN ATTEMPT AT ADJOURNMENT.

"Bringing a Horse to Water with the Usual Result—The Course of Some Anxious Democrats, Who are Solicitous to Meet the Colonel On Half-Way Grounds.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The democrats made an effort to adjourn to-day, or, rather, to fix the hour of adjournment, but some of them voted nay, on the ground that it would never do to adjourn and leave the judicial expenses bill in its present vetoed and generally unripe condition. Several of the democrats—and among them Mr. Stephens—want another whack at the bill themselves and also want Mr. Hayes to have another whack at it, and they voted against adjournment on that ground. I presume this is the correct thing to do. It has been stated by some ancient and anonymous duffer that a horse could be led to water but couldn't be made to drink, but it has been discovered that the horse's muzzle can be pulled down into the water until a man across the street would be willing to swear the animal had drank it, he cared enough about the matter, after witnessing the process, to go to the trouble of making an affidavit. Nobody but the horse would know whether the water had dozed into his mouth, and his denial would not be permitted to go to the jury. But sometimes it doesn't really matter whether the horse drinks or not. If Mr. Hayes is at all a humorous man his amusement will be aroused at the pertinacity with which a number of democrats approach him with these appropriation bills. I am sure Mr. Rogers is compelled frequently to retire behind the cider-bin and cure his misery with a good hearty laugh. To many of the democrats —indeed I may say the majority of them—this sort of thing is irritating; but after all, there is little to be irritated about. With the approval of the army bill in the teeth of the opposition of the republicans, reasonable democrats say the party has an excellent issue to take to the country. Perhaps this is true, but it strikes me that the issue is by no means as fresh, as clear, as distinct and as vital as the first veto of the fraudulent president left it. Then the question of troops was a distinct and living issue; but is it an issue now? Perhaps I am not a reasonable democrat, but from my point of view the issue of troops at the polls appears to be handicapped, to say the least. The joint democratic caucus will meet to-day, and then the fraudulent president will know what he must expect hereafter—at least until there is occasion for another caucus. The most probable programme, as near as I can get at it, is the readoption of the judicial expenses bill just as it stands, with the exception of the items providing for the support of United States marshals. It is thought Hayes will sign the revised bill for the reason that it would be unbecoming in him to veto a bill for what it does not contain. It is then proposed to adopt an additional bill appropriating moneys for the pay of marshals and containing the restrictive clauses which the fraudulent president found objectionable in the bill which he has just vetoed. It would be very funny if Hayes, in response to Rogers's humorous view of the situation, should veto both these new bills. As a test of that peculiar element which, in our hours of ease, we call conservatism, the outcome would be curious with interest. It is to be hoped, however, that the fraudulent president is thoroughly tired of tantalizing the cautious majority, and that he will sign the bills and allow all truly good conservatives to retire to the bosoms of their respective families.

The joint advisory committees of the senate and house assembled shortly after 1 p. m. for preparing a new bill making provisions for the judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year of 1880.

The joint meeting of the democratic caucus committees to-day adjourned until to-morrow without taking any definite action. It is probable that the vetoed bill will be divided into separate measures, one making an appropriation for fees of United States marshals and prohibiting the appointment or payment of deputy marshals for elections and the other containing the remainder of the vetoed bill.

The personel of the Mississippi river improvement commission bill was discussed at the cabinet meeting to-day, but as the bill creating it has not yet reached the president, no appointments were decided upon. Captain Eads is mentioned as a probable head of the commission, and Gilmore and Comstock as members.

THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

The resolution fixing Wednesday, June 25th, at 5 p. m., as the time of adjournment was, on motion of Mr. Davis (West Virginia) recommitted to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Jonas presented a memorial of the Louisiana constitutional convention asking that the secretary of the navy be directed to establish a naval or marine school at New Orleans. Referred to committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Beck submitted a concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee of five senators and seven representatives to report at the next session what changes, if any, ought to be made in the mode of guarding or collecting revenue. Placed on the calender.

The senate then took up the senate joint resolution relating to the additional pay of the employees of both houses, and, after the adoption of sundry amendments, pending further consideration thereof, the senate adjourned at 2:10 p.m.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. House, (Tennessee,) offered a resolution for the final adjournment of congress at five o'clock, Wednesday, June 25.

Mr. Garfield inquired whether Mr. House could say that the appropriation bills would be passed by that time, but received no answer.

Mr. Townshend (Illinois) objected to a debate.

A yea and nay vote is now being taken up on the resolution, and it is receiving a strictly party vote.

The resolution was defeated by yeas 82, nays 103. Several democrats voted in the negative; among them was Mr. Stephens, of Georgia.

Mr. Singleton, rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read an article from the New York Sun of the 23d inst., criticising his course relative to the printing of the Glover report. He intimated that the article had been written by Glover himself, a man for whom he had supreme contempt.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill prohibiting political assessments, but the republicans filibustered to prevent action thereon until the expiration of the morning hour. The business on the speaker's desk was next taken up, and pending the consideration of a bill relating to the enrollment and licensing of vessels not propelled wholly by sail or internal motive power, the house adjourned.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGES.

The Proceedings of Yesterday's Session.

The meeting of the judges convened in session at three o'clock yesterday afternoon in the supreme court room with Judge J. W. H. Underwood in the chair and Mr. Z. D. Harrison secretary.

Judge Martin J. Crawford, of the Muscogee circuit, and Judge Hugh Buchanan, of the Coweta circuit, having arrived, a full quorum was found to be present.

The book of rules of the superior courts established by the circuit court judges while in convention in this city, July 13, 1869, also of the rules of the supreme court revised August, 1869, were read by sections and each rule discussed.

Quite a number of proposed alterations and additions that were suggested were discussed by the members of the body.

On motion the whole matter was referred to a committee appointed to look carefully into the matter and report upon the changes that were thought necessary. The committee appointed is composed of the following names: Judge J. W. H. Underwood, Martin J. Crawford, Geo. N. Lester, Hugh Buchanan, Claiborne Snead, Charles F. Crisp. This committee will meet this morning at 8 o'clock, and the body will assemble in the supreme court room at 11 a.m.

There are about sixty rules upon civil law and the usual number upon other branches of the profession. It is thought that the committee will report a few changes. One of the most important, however, that it is thought that the committee will favor is a rule to regulate the time to be consumed by an attorney in the argument of a case. As it now stands counsel on either side of a case has unlimited time. The proposed change is to confine counsel to some specified time, which will only be lengthened by permission of the acting judge.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Prince Napoleon Refuses to Conspire or Stand Out of the Way.

PARIS, June 24.—Several newspapers state that Prince Jerome Bonaparte will publish a manifesto this evening declaring that he remains faithful to his Ajaccio programme in which he announced his republican principles and that he is not a pretender to the imperial succession, while at the same time he says that his dormant claims bar the succession of any other pretender.

The presence in the chamber of deputies on Saturday last of M. DeFourton and Baron Reille, his former under-secretary and minister of the interior, when other Bonapartists absented themselves as a token of respect to the deceased prince imperial, is deemed an indication of their abandonment of Bonapartism.

The press association says President Grevy has officially sent a message of condolence to ex-Empress Eugenie on behalf of the republic.

LONDON, June 24.—G. W. M. Reynolds, widely known as a writer of sensational fiction, is dead.

The Times' Vienna dispatch says the Turkish cabinet crisis was terminated by placing on the retired list Fuad Pasha and Nusret Pasha, who had accused Osman Pasha, secretary of war, of malversion in office.

The grand vizier has submitted to the sultan a new programme of policy and requested a modification of the present ministry.

A dispatch from Alexandria to the Daily News says that on Monday night it was rumored that the khedive had agreed on certain conditions.

A Cairo dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company says negotiations have been opened between the porte and powers relative to the order of the Egyptian succession.

LONDON, June 24.—The Standard's Berlin dispatch says Bismarck has withdrawn his railway bill in consequence of the appointment of a committee by the bundsrath to investigate the constitutional questions involved therein.

A Berlin dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says: The independent newspapers oppose Herr Von Benigsens scheme in the reichstag for a compromise on the tariff question by which if accepted the government would gain the support of the nationals and liberals. A new proposal has been put forward that the revision of the tariff be conceded temporarily until the amount of the revenue to be assigned to the imperial government shall be fixed so as not to place the government in the uncontrolled possession of an unlimited income.

LONDON, June 24.—The Times' Paris dispatch says M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, in a lecture at Amiens, stated that the first sod of the Panama canal would be turned on January 1, 1880, and that with 40,000 navvies, including some Chinese and 15,000 Brazilian negroes, the work would be completed in eight years.

LONDON, June 24.—A Times' Paris dispatch says that during a pilgrimage of sixty thousand Poles to the miracle-working picture at Crenstaken 15 pilgrims were killed in a thunder-storm.

A Times' Berlin dispatch states that Prince Bismarck has forbidden the circulation in the empire of the Russian revolutionary organ, "Storm Bell," published in Geneva.

Agrarianism in Ireland.

LONDON, June 24.—An anti-landlord agitation in the west of Ireland lately, has been causing some apprehensions. Right Hon. James Lowther, chief secretary for Ireland, replying to a question in the house of commons last night, stated that the government was fully alive to the necessity of dealing promptly with the matter. He said that the Deputy inspector-general of the constabulary had been despatched on a special mission to the districts concerned to consult with the magistrates and local constabulary, and report what additional police are required in order to insure full protection to all persons in the exercise of their legal rights; that considerable reinforcements are being drafted into the districts concerned, and notice has been given that, in the event of any outrages, the cost of these measures be levied upon the district where it occurs.

A Clean Record.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—Official reports to the agent of the Western associated press at Memphis from the mayor and presidents of boards of health of the following cities and towns: Memphis, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss.; Canton, Miss.; Shreveport, La.; Collierisville; Hickman, Ky.; Grenada, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; Holly Springs, Miss.; Decatur, Ala.; Stephenson, Ala., all bearing date of June 20th, bring the gratifying intelligence that in none of the places mentioned has the health outlook ever been more favorable than at present. In no instance has there been any indication of a return of yellow fever. Better health than usual at this season of the year prevails, and every precaution that sanitary science can suggest has been taken to prevent a recurrence of last year's epidemic. Quarantine regulations have been established, ready to be enforced should an exigency arise.

The Ohio Greenbackers.

TOLEDO, O., June 24.—The convention of the nationals, who withdrew from the recent Columbus convention, was held here to-day. The attendance was small, only 10 of the 20 congressional districts in the state being represented. After the adoption of a series of ultragreenback resolutions the convention decided not to nominate a state ticket and adjourned sine die.

A meeting of the greenbackers who propose to support the Columbus ticket and platform was held at the Brady house this evening. The Hamilton county delegation resolved to sustain the proceedings of the Columbus convention in toto, while the remainder of the delegates decided to support the ticket, but not the platform. The meeting was excited, and the opera house greenback convention, also held here to-day, was bitterly denounced as a "sell out" to the democrats.

A South American Failure.

PANAMA, June 16.—General Aizharus's attempt at revolution has proved a failure. He surrendered his force of arms and so forth to the government yesterday upon an agreement of the latter to pay the expenses of the revolution. Late advices from South America state that the Peruvian iron-clad Huascur, after running the gauntlett of the whole Chilian fleet, had arrived at Callao. Her attempt to destroy the tide-water condensers at Autofagasta was unsuccessful. The Chilians have armed a number of merchant steamers, and now have a formidable fleet. They are pouring men into the disputed territory, and are preparing for a bitter struggle. Generals Prado and Daza, with their armies, are at Iquiqui and Arca, both hundreds of miles from the real seat of war.

The Cruel Flames.

JONESBORO, GA., June 24.—Another occurrence at the burning of Captain Reynolds's house is this: After he had rescued his wife from the burning house and turned and gazed upon the merciless flames that chased each other around and over his once happy home he heard, or seemed to hear the voice of his little girl calling, "Papa, save me!" and in a moment he ran towards the place where he thought the sound came, and had it not been for two men standing near would have rushed into the jaws of death for his little darlings. But it was all imagination with him; he only heard the voice of the angry flames as they rushed on to complete their sad mission. God alone can tell the agony of his heart, and our prayers are that we may never witness such a scene again.

A Graceful Retirement.

BOSTON, June 24.—Rev. John L. Taylor, professor of theology, and Mr. Austin Phelps, professor of sacred rhetoric in and over the theological seminary, resigned today on account of ill health. Both have been more than thirty years connected with that institution. Governor Taylor made a parting gift of $20,000 cash to the seminary.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

HE CUT HIS HEAD CLEAN OFF.

A New York Farmer's Plan of Reaching His Object—How a First-Class Elopement was Spoiled by an Indignant Wife—Failures, Suicides, Etc.

OSWEGO, June 24.—About twelve years ago Jackson Andrews, of the town of Rose, Wayne county, thirty miles west of Oswego, married a widow with one son, and they lived happily together until a week ago, when the boy who had been absent a long time, returned. He created a disturbance between Mr. Andrews and his wife, which resulted in their parting. Mrs. Andrews remaining on the homestead with her son. Andrews remarked to some of the neighbors that he could never stand this, and on Wednesday had an interview with his wife, with a view to a reconciliation. What transpired is a secret, but Andrews went into his bed-room, took his revolver from his drawer, and shot himself, the ball passing through the top of his head, making almost a fatal wound. He was taken to the house of his brother-in-law and closely watched. Early yesterday morning, however, he escaped from the house and went on a high trestle, no doubt intending to cast himself off, but was seen by his brother-in-law, who rescued him. Later, he was left alone a few moments, and again quit the house. He crept along a fence hidden in weeds, concealed him behind some bushes until he heard the cars coming, and then he ran out, put his head across the rail, grasped the outer bottom edge of it, and, holding himself there with both hands, awaited his death. His head was cut completely off and lay inside the rail, without a mark upon it except the ragged cutting of the neck. The body lay outside the rail, apparently without having stirred a muscle. His brother-in-law arrived at the spot an instant after the fatal deed. The engineer of the Rome, Watertown & Ogsdensburg express says the train was running thirty miles an hour at the time of the occurrence.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Owens live on a farm near Wilna, Jefferson county, and until recently the humble course of rural life had with them been reasonably smooth. Lately, however, Mr. Owens has looked with favor upon Mrs. Shaw, wife of a neighbor, and Mrs. Shaw was not insensible to his partiality. They planned an elopement. Owens met Mrs. Shaw at an obscure place in the village with a horse and carriage, intending to drive to Watertown and there take the cars. Mrs. Owens got an inkling of what was going on, and walked out on the road they were to pass over, and behind a fence she watched through a thicket for the coming of her lord. Soon her diligent eyes were rewarded, for Mr. Owens and Mrs. Shaw came spinning down the road at a rattling pace. Mrs. Owens leaped the fence, sprang to the roadside, seized the bridle, and ordered them to stop. Dumbfounded by the appearance of the indignant woman, Owens reined in his horse. Mrs. Owens ran behind the carriage, seized the woman by the hair and dragged her out, after which she turned her attention to Owens, and pummeled him until he called a truce. She then compelled him to turn the horse about and get into the carriage with her, whereupon they drove homeward, leaving Mrs. Shaw alone by the roadside.

BOSTON, June 24.—Power & Co.'s shop, and the adjoining grist mill and foundry, at Webster, Mass., were destroyed by fire today. Loss about $50,000, partly covered by insurance.

NASHVILLE, June 24.—C. F. Ordway & Co., clothiers, failed to-day, with liabilities $14,000 and assets $47,200. Their creditors are mostly in eastern cities.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—George W. Bishop, ex-judge of the orphan's court, in this city, and Isaac W. L. Helm, indicted for forgery, were convicted in the criminal court to-day. The sentence was suspended pending an appeal.

CINCINNATI, O., June 24.—The large passenger steamer "General Lyth" struck a log 15 miles below this city this morning and sank in 10 foot water. No lives lost.

Special dispatches to The Constitution.

RICHMOND, June 25.—Two negroes named Wm. S. Groome and James H. Clements, have been arrested in Louisa county for the murder of a colored woman, whose body was found yesterday in North Anna river. The body, when found, had several bruises upon it and the neck was broken. The head was enveloped in a bag, and around the neck was a rope plaited out of hickory bark with a hangman's noose in it. The woman's name was Ellen Cullerman. The cause which led to the crime is not known.

SAVANNAH, June 24.—At a colored Masonic picnic at Thunderbolt this evening, on the Coast-Line railroad, a disturbance occurred on the dancing platform between the negro dancers about a woman. Three negroes were shot, one mortally. Edward Burke, who did the shooting, was arrested and brought to Savannah and lodged in jail.

BOSTON, June 24.—The negro Cox who murdered Mrs. Hull in New York gave the officers this a minute description of the way the crime was committed. He says he smothered her with his hands, but did not intend to kill her, and did not know until twenty-four hours afterwards that she was dead. Most of the jewelry that was taken has been recovered here and in New York from pawn brokers and women of ill-fame to whom Cox had given it. Cox said he did not leave New York until Thursday after the murder, and returned there to get some things, the next Monday. He did not anticipate arrest, either there or here.

LEBANON, TENN., June 24.—A bloody tragedy was enacted near Baird's mill, on the Murfreesboro pike, about ten miles from here, last Saturday night. Lewis Foster had been in town Saturday, and returned home late that evening under the influence of liquor. John Walls was working for Foster, and had just returned from Baird's mill. Foster found that a nut was missing off his wagon, and accused Walls of having lost it, and commenced cursing him. Walls told him he did not think he had lost the nut, though he would replace it at his own expense. This did not pacify Foster. One word brought on another. Foster drew his knife and chased Walls around the wagon. Walls turned, drew his pistol and shot Foster through the left breast, killing him instantly. Walls gave himself up, was tried before a magistrate and placed under a bond of five hundred dollars.

EWELL'S, TENN., June 24.—Andrew J. Potter, son of A. W. Potter, committed suicide at his father's residence, three miles west of Spring Hill, Tenn., last Sunday night. He reached home about midnight, after having visited a young lady, and went to his room. In a few minutes his parents were startled by the report of a pistol in the house, and after getting up to ascertain the cause, heard groans in the direction of Andrew's room. They rushed up stairs and found their son lying on his bed with a discharged pistol in his right hand, a looking-glass in the left, and the lamp propped up on a pile of books, so that with the help of the glass he could see where to place the pistol. The ball entered behind the right ear and passed directly through his head and came out behind his left ear, causing his death in about two hours. Thus far no explanation has been found, but disappointment in a love affair is supposed to have caused the rash act. Andrew was a highly accomplished young gentleman and much esteemed by all who knew him, and his untimely death is deeply deplored by the community.

The Louisiana State Debt.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—The democratic members of the convention in caucus last night voted on several propositions in regard to the debt question, all of which were defeated by a vote as follows: To scale the debt 75 per cent., lost by 11 to 68; to scale 60 per cent., 12 to 67; to scale 50 per cent., 43 to 44; to scale 40 per cent., 21 to 63; to adopt the majority report of the committee, 36 to 51; in favor of reducing the interest to 2 per cent. for three years, then 3 per cent., and after seven years 4 per cent., 21 to 61; in favor of 3 per cent. for ten years and 4 per cent. thereafter, 32 to 49. Adjourned till to-morrow.

GRIFFIN GORE.

The Sudden Appeal to the Hip-Pocket.

GRIFFIN GA., June 23.—Saturday night last some of "the boys" got on a little razee tare and after engaging in some billiards and other fun until midnight, concluded to close the performance by a grand "walk round" with swords drawn and pistols grasped in hand, One of the party, Mr. Charles Thompson, took offense at a remark made by one of his companions, Mr. Ed. Doyle, whereupon a revolver was brought to light beneath the stars on Broadway, and a sudden crack on the nightly air mads those at hand know that a cartridge had exploded. A second shot, and Doyal dropped to his knees with a bullet crashing against his skull, just over the left eye. Policeman Magnan and others, including a brother of the wounded man, interfered at this juncture, and before Thompson could further assume the warlike he was bound and held a prisoner. A little later, however, during the examination of Doyal's head, Thompson took leg bail in a hurry. Somebody wanted him around the corner, and he was off like the wind. Up to this writing he has not put in an appearance. Doyal was not much hurt, as the ball only glanced. He is up to-day, and save the bandaged eye, looks himself as usual. The mayor and Judge Beeks will have a little work to relieve the monotony of these dull summer hours as soon as Thompson is elbowed into court.

The Fall River Strikers.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

FALL RIVER, MASS., June 24.—The spinners held another rousing and enthusiastic meeting to-night, the hall being crowded as never before. A resolution was passed ordering a strike to-morrow in every mill in the city except the Metacomet and Ananwan, where notice was not given as early as the others, and where the spinners will work a day or two longer. Another meeting will be held to-morrow in a larger hall. There is not the slightest indication of weakness on the part of the manufacturers.

A Fearful Accident.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—The Crescent City oil works, at Mechanicsville, near this city, have been burned. Loss, $125,000. Insurance, $115,000, equally divided between the Factories and Trader's, Sun mutual, Crescent mutual, Mechanics and Traders of New Orleans, and the New Orleans insurance association.

The convention to-day refused to allow the introduction out of the regular order of the resolution providing for the scaling of the debt at 50 per cent.

The Catoosa Excursion.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CATOOSA SPRINGS, GA., June 24.—The directors of the Selma road and their families and friends arrived here this morning and dined at 2 o'clock. The dinner was pronounced strictly first-class in every respect. The ball is now in full blast. Over one hundred and seventy guests are now registered, and ample preparations have been made for two hundred visitors to come by the Knights-Templar excursion on next Thursday.

A Rain-Storm.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—A Galveston News' special from Fort Griffin says a terrific rain-storm swept over that place on the night of the 20th inst. Over eight inches of water fell, flooding the town and causing Collins creek to overflow. Three people were drowned in town and four just below it. Immense damage was done to property in that vicinity.

A Kentucky Outrage.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—A Frankfort, Ky., dispatch says that at Sawbridge, Saturday night, a party of unknown men attacked the house of S. A. Faulkner, severely wounding him as he ran from the house. They set fire to the dwelling, which was consumed with the inmates. Harry Russell, aged 17, also shot and killed two children of Faulkner, aged 11 and 3. No cause is given for the brutal affair.

A Match Game.

HAMPTON, June 24.—There will be a match game of base-ball here next Thursday between the Fairburn base-ball club, of Fairburn, and the Henderson base-ball club, of this place. The nines are in good trim and some fine playing is expected. Mr. Charles T. Logan, of Griffin, will umpire the game. The nigh ty. There are 300 delegates and members present, and more are to arrive. The annual address was delivered by the president, Professor Conrad Wesselhoft, of Boston university.

A Money League.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, June 24.—A meeting was held here this p.m. to organize a bimetallic league, the object stated in the call being to promote a speedy restoration of silver to its old position as a money metal, with weights of coinage the same as gold, and to disseminate correct information on this subject. Ex-Mayor Mason presided.

The Western Crops.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, June 23.—The Herald publishes crop reports from most of the counties in the state, which indicates that the small grains will yield more than any previous year. The corn crop is in splendid condition and will yield abundantly should there be no unforeseen drawback. Farmers are jubilant over the prospects of large crops and good times.

Cheap Sympathy.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BOSTON, June 24.—A meeting was held in Tremont temple last night to express sympathy with the colored exodus from the southern states. Speeches were made by Wendell Phillips and others, and a committee was appointed to collect funds in aid of the cause.

The Bishop of Mexico.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—Rev. Henry Chauncey Riley was consecrated with impressive ceremonies in Trinity church, in this city, to-day, as the first Episcopal bishop of Mexico. Fifty clergymen, including seven bishops, marched in procession down the aisle to the chancel to take part in the consecration.

Head-Foremost.

EAST POINT, June 24.—Captain J. A. McCool, in jumping off of the Central railroad train this morning, reversed positions and landed head-foremost in a pile of steel rails. The captain is all right, but the steel is badly demoralized.

The Bohemian Sharpshooters.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The Bohemian sharpshooters will be heard to-morrow on petitions for writs of habeas corpus asking for a preliminary examination and admission to bail.

Lost Her Captain.

WILMINGTON, June 24.—The schooner Emma Heather, Cardinas for Philadelphia, arrived here to-day, having lost her captain overboard at sea, and procured a mate from a Norwegian vessel to bring her into port.

Springer's Munificence.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Reuben Springer has presented $8,000 to the college of music in this city, the income from which is to be given in rewards of merit to the scholars who excel in musical studies.

The Collegiate Boat Race.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The inter-collegiate boat race, which took place here today, was won by the university of Pennsylvania, Columbia second, Princeton third.

Repaired.

FORSYTH, June 24.—The depot at this place has undergone some important repairs, making it one of the best on the road.

"SCHOOL'S OUT!"

AND YOUTH ENTERS UPON MANHOOD.

The Proceedings of the Alciphronian Society of the Boys' High School of Atlanta—The Exercises in the Colored University—School Commencements, Etc.

Yesterday morning at the opera house was held the annual meeting of the Alciphronian society, of the boys' high school, an association which the boys have formed among themselves for that culture of the intellect which a regular school course can not give. The rain kept many away who would have gladly been present, but in spite of this untoward circumstance there was a good attendance and the audience evidently enjoyed the exercises very much. The following was the programme:

Declamation: The Fight of Paso Del Mar—Frank Wylie.
Reading: E Pluribus Unum—W. C. Smith.
Composition: Blessings Brighten as They Take Their Flight—McAllen Marsh.
Declamation: Tired of Being Happy—J. A. Nelms.
Reading: Commencement Day—Forrest Adair.
Declamation: The Jacket of Gray—T. E. S. Dozier.
Composition: War of the Roses—Harry Huzza.
Reading: The Doorstep—L. Bleckley.
Declamation: America—A. M. Green.
The Simple Story of George Washington—C. Rowell.
Reading: The Poet—J. C. Boykin.
Declamation: The Prisoner of Herculaneum—F. A. Chamberlin.

All the boys did well. The applause they won was deserved. They showed that they took a pride in the exhibition of their society and everyone seemed to try and do his best.

Some of the efforts were remarkably fine. The regular programme was followed by a debate on the question, Resolved "that freedom of religious worship tends to raise the standard of morality in a country." The society was presided over by Allison Greene, in a most dignified manner. The perfect order he maintained, and his general deportment as president were admirable. The debate was opened by a fine speech for the affirmative by C. B. Reynolds. L. B. V. Wolley replied for the negative in a good argument. Carl Mitchell came to the help of the affirmative in gallant style. Clark Howell then put in some good blows for the negative, and did himself honor in an elegant speech.

R. Reneau did good work for the affirmative and I. Hirsch answered him well enough.

Then J. H. Allensworth came up with an effort for the affirmative, to be met by Milton Reed in a well put argument on the other side.

The leaders, Messrs. Reynolds and Mobley, closed the debate after a few voluntary speakers had said their sentiments. The president gave his decision in favor of the affirmative. The critics made their reports on the manner and style of the speakers, and spared nobody in their strictures. The society then adjourned.

The Boys' High School.

The graduating exercises of the first class in the boys' high school occurred with more than usual eclat at DeGive's opera house last night. By charging a slight fee for admission the board of education prevented the rush which was formerly so annoying on such occasions and secured the presence of one of the most elegant audiences we have ever seen in Atlanta. It was a pleasure to look on such an audience, so orderly, so attentive and so inspiriting to the young men who acquitted themselves right handsomely before it. The exercises were begun by a beautiful overture from the Thirteenth infantry band. Rev. John W. Heidt then offered a fervent, appropriate prayer for the young graduates and for all who, like them, are going out into the world with its dangers and its toils.

Then the band gave one of its best performances.

Before the literary exercises began we glanced at the fine array on the stage. The graduating class, twenty-one members, were as fine looking a set of boys as the reporter ever had the pleasure of seeing. This class has made an enviable record in the high school, and goes out with many a hope pointing to the future of its bright young members. The class filled one side of the stage, which was beautifully decorated with flowers. Opposite sat Professor Slaton and Professor Baxter, the able teachers of that school, from which the class had been sent out. Mayor Calhoun, members of the council, of the board of education, Rabbi Browne, the orator of the evening, and several distinguished citizens sat on the stage also.

The literary exercises were notable for their brevity, their interesting variety and their dignified presentation. The salutatory was delivered by Mr. Frank Chamberlin, who, though one of the youngest members of the class, carries off the second honor. His effort was successful indeed. He was deservedly applauded and rewarded with an armful of flowers.

Mr. James H. Allensworth delivered an essay on "Labor," which was brief, pointed and well put. He also walked off laden with flowers.

Milton Reed declaimed Kossuth with a fervor which is rarely found in so young a speaker. He was heartily applauded.

George Hudson read an essay on "Home," a subject hard to handle, because so much has been said on it. He treated it in a very acceptable manner, and showed an original turn of mind.

Joseph Gipson Smith gave a recitation—"Columbus"—with admirable self-possession and good effect. He carried off a bushel of flowers, by mistake appropriating a bouquet which another young man had set down to rest on the corner of the stage. This innocent mistake caused a titter over the whole house.

Frank Wylie declaimed "Poland," an excellent extract which he used in a manner that won general applause.

The band here put in a pretty waltz which was refreshing and made the rest of the programme come in all the better.

Charles H. Parks gave the programme spice by the fine recitation of "My Girl Sal." He has a keen appreciation of humor and knows how to render it.

"The Surrender of Lee," a delicate subject was the subject of a well written oration which Charles B. Reynolds delivered. His style is clear, strong and healthy; his delivery deliberate and calm.

Sidney J. Rawson, one of the brightest boys in the class, spoke an extract on "Georgia." The pretty periods of the selection were well delivered, and at the conclusion the speaker was richly rewarded with flowers and applause. All the boys were fortunate in the reception of many beautiful bouquets which fair hands had prepared. There are few feelings of joy comparable to that which such appreciation brings to a schoolboy's heart.

Victor Augustus Moore spoke an original production on "Public Station," full of good thoughts, well expressed and delivered in a strong, manly way. His effort was one of the very best of the entire programme. As a speaker he gives promise of a goodly future.

Little Berry Vassar Woolley asked the pertinent question, "What Will He Do With It?" in an essay which did him honor. He stood with the first of his class and made a fine record in the high school. His effort last night was an additional laurel.

James Lucas Mayson, the first honor boy, came next. His valedictory on "Footprints of Time" was a production worthy of the leader of such a class. It was no simple honor to come out first in such a class. James Mayson won his honor nobly and wore it with graceful dignity. He goes out a representative boy of Atlanta's high school, and he is not the boy to be unworthy of such a station.

After music, Rev. E. B. M. Browne, L. L. D., was introduced by Professor Slaton. He made a brief address, which, as he said, was intended to present some "dry facts" amid the glittering generalities of the occasion. He said in all systems there are four stages: First, materialism, then idealism, then scepticism, then mysticism. We are now in the last of these stages—the worst of all these stages. To stem this tide of mystification Pope Pius promoted the dogma of infallibility, preferring to carry the people back to scepticism rather than leave them in the mysticism he saw impending. It must be the work and glory of this age to carry us back to a point between the first and second stages—between materialism and idealism, claiming the advantages of both and avoiding the folly of either. The young men of the south have a duty to perform which they are apt to overlook in such roseate surroundings as the present occasion affords. The speaker alluded to the difficulties which the men of of this generation in the south had suffered from the privation. The rising generation has a heavy responsibility on it. The young men of the south, like the Jews, have been put on their good behavior, and they almost necessarily must be honest and true. The men of the south are under suspicion. Our own Hill must speak the truth with more care than Blaine, who utters a thousand falsehoods. Alexander Stephens must weigh his words with more caution than Carpenter, who can bluster as he pleases. The essay of young Reynolds on the surrender of Lee would at the north be surrendered into the hands of a campaign committee to be printed by the million to show that the young rebel is a rebel still. We want men now. We must put men into office—not men who have to go to bar-rooms or to West End balls to electioneer. [Great applause.] He had come here a hater of the south. He hated this people as cordially as did Morton, who was his friend. He had lived here to find that a man could not ride into power by party passion, by beer-drinking, by dancing with low people. Such a man will be put on the shelf. [Laughter and applause.]

He paid a tribute to General Lee. Said he, "any man can die for his country. It don't take long to die, but it takes a true man to live and suffer for his country." The peaceful life of Lee was beautifully pictured. He spent his last days training the young men of the south for the great future. Put before me Robert E. Lee as a statesman; Robert E. Lee as a soldier; but then look at the towering figure of Robert E. Lee the teacher (applause) History has only one man to place by his side. This was one of my own people, a Jew That was the noble Jew who, when destruction hung over Jerusalem and he was allowed by the victorious Roman to save one building, rescued the academy and let the temple perish.

The school is greater than the temple. These two men may shake hands in the realms above. They stand without peers in this [applause]. The speaker was eloquent in his appeals to the young men to be true to the great examples before them, and to be true to themselves. His tribute to the confederate dead was truly eloquent and powerful. He concluded amid loud applause.

After music the honors were delivered by Judge S. B. Hoyt. The first honor was conferred on James Mayson; the second honor on Frank Chamberlin. Honorable mention was made of C. B. Reynolds and L. B. V. Woolley.

In the second grade the first honor was conferred on Henry Huzza. Carl Mitchell and Jack Slaton shared the second honor.

The first honor in the third grade was shared by I. H r e'i and James Boykin. S. W. Day and A. L. Greene shared the second honor.

Judge Hoyt stated that Mr. Woolley had stood highest in the first class, but had not taken a full course. Omitting Greek, he had failed to obtain the honor. The board had a full discussion over the matter and determined to give the honor to Mr. Mayson, who took a full course.

The diplomas were then conferred on the following graduates:

Forrest Adair, James Henry Allensworth, Frank Alexander Chamberlin, Ambrose James Chapman, Morris Jones Conley, Brack Camden Fuller, Alison Green, George Hudson, Thomas Darden Love, McAllen Marsh, James Lucas Mayson, Victor Augustus Moore, Charles Hugh Parks, Robert Lee McAlister Parks, Sidney James Rawson, Milton Reed, Charles Benjamin Reynolds, Joseph Gipson Smith, Hezekiah Wicher, Little Berry Vasser Woolley, Frank Wylie.

The audience dispersed highly pleased and justly proud of our high school.

The Colored University of Atlanta.

During the past three days a series of very interesting exercises have been in progress at the Atlanta university. The exercises to which we refer were the examinations of the scholars of the various classes that are being taught in this excellent collegate institution. The scholars are all colored, and are taught by white teachers of well known ability. These exercises commence at 9 o'clock in the morning and close at 12 m. During the progress of the exercises many of the vacant seats were occupied by prominent visitors both from home and abroad. The state board of examiners of this school are J. H. Dunham, of Buena Vista; J. W. Glenn, of Jefferson; William D. Harden, of Savannah; Mark Johnston, of Atlanta; H. H. Jones, of Macon; Rev. T. G. Pond, of Albany; C. P. Crawford, of Milledgeville; J. T. White, of Butler; Charles Neil, of Atlanta.

Nearly all of the members of the board have been present at the exercises, and have been much pleased with the examinations and the manner in which they were conducted. Edmond A. Ware is the president of the university, Rev. Cyrus P. Francis secretary, and Thomas N. Chase treasurer. The trustees are Edmond A. Ware, A. M., of Atlanta; Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., of New York city; Rev. E. M. Cravath, A. M., of Nashville, Tenn.; James Atkins, of Savannah; Rev. Joseph Wood, of Atlanta; J. B. Fuller, of Atlanta; Rev. Cyrus W. Francis, A. M., of Atlanta; Charles H. Morgan, of Atlanta; Thomas N. Chase, A. M., of Atlanta; Rev. William J. White, of Augusta; Rev. S. S. Ashley, A. M., of Atlanta; A. E. Buck, A. M., of Atlanta.

The institute has averaged two hundred scholars during the year just ending. Of this number a majority are girls. There has been a considerable increase of boarders this year, especially in the female department, showing an increase of patronage from abroad. There will be eight graduates from the college this year and two from the higher normal course. The officers and trustees of the institute feel much encouraged with the success that they have met with this year and are confident that the university is gaining in popularity and esteem every year.

To-day is the last day for the examination of the scholars and the exercises will be as interesting as ever. To-morrow the anniversary exercises of the university will be held at Friendship Baptist church on West Mitchell street, commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m. The church will no doubt be crowded with a large and interested audience during the holding of the exercises. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached Sunday morning next by Rev. Horace Bumstead. Services will commence on that day at 11:15.

Schools Elsewhere.

SHORTER COLLEGE, ROME.

Monday 9 a. m., promptly at the hour a large audience assembled to hear the examination of the class. The primaries tripped over the rough places in "Swinton" like orthographical acrobats. The sophomores reveled amid the flowers—real "love among the posies"—themselves the brightest to be found in the botanical nomenclature. The juniors, with knitted brows, threaded their way through the intricacies of human thought and showed a remarkable acquaintance with the "Philosophy of Mind." The seniors, with serious countenances, assailed the errors of infidelity and gave satisfactory "Evidences of Christianity."

The ever-increasing audience and the undivided attention were proof of the interest taken by the community. The building of "Shorter college" is giving a new impetus to the cause of education in this part of the state—in fact, it is provoking imitation in other quarters. It is to be hoped that the princely liberality of Colonel Shorter will be imitated by other men of wealth in the state, and prove that riches and righteousness are thoroughly compatible and that wealth when sanctified by heavenly wisdom may be a blessing—a boon

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 25, 1879.

ANOTHER southern daily has gone into the hands of a receiver—the Louisville Commercial. After a career of many years it found its load of debt too large either to carry or to be thrown off in any other way than through the offices of a receiver.

THE address of Judge Hook at the Wesleyan female college commencement appears on another page of this morning's issue. We print it at the request of several who heard it, who desire to let their friends have a chance to appreciate its merits. It will richly repay the labor expended in the reading of it.

THE people who are going from Georgia to summer resorts should first secure a daily letter from home by sending to THE CONSTITUTION office their address and one dollar a month for every copy they may need. No Georgian can afford to do without THE CONSTITUTION at least during the extra session of the legislature.

OUR plucky pedestrian did not win much money after all. The net receipts at Agricultural hall, where the contest took place, amounted only to $3,000, of which Weston got two-thirds. But there will be money enough for both Weston and Rowell when they walk next September in New York; for this country has the craze of pedestrianism in the most exaggerated form.

THE democrats of California will meet in convention next Tuesday to nominate a full state ticket. If ever a party needed something higher than common wisdom, it is the democratic party of California at this juncture. It is beset on all sides by perils. And so for that matter is the republican party. The workingmen already have a ticket in the field, and the new constitution party soon will have. The outcome is as uncertain as that of a lottery wheel.

THE Columbus Times hopes that the October meeting of the state press association will decide what shall and what shall not be printed in Georgia. It has in mind, of course, the Hill case. There are two things, perhaps, that our esteemed contemporary overlooks. In the first place, the jurisdiction of the press association is not as sweeping as it might be, and secondly, these are times in which papers are printed for adults. Adults want more news—want, in fact, all the news of the day; and THE CONSTITUTION for one will do its level best to present each morning the story of the previous day's transactions.

THE republican convention of Maine is to be held next Tuesday, and yet no leading man of the party can be found who is willing to be its standard-bearer at the next election. In the extremity of the managers' despair they are thinking of resurrecting ex-Governor Anson P. Morrill, who is well onto eighty years of age. They are fairly robbing the grave to find an available candidate. Says the Detroit Free Press: "They should make a comparatively young man like Blaine, whose only physical weakness is his susceptibility to sun-stroke, stand the wear and tear of what has every prospect of being a disastrous campaign to the republicans. There would be courage in this, on the part of Blaine and the party; but to impose upon the credulity of an aged man, who is too feeble to resist, and put him up to have his gray hairs brought in sorrow to the grave, is cowardly and contemptible."

THE Fall River strike will, if it takes place to-morrow night, greatly aggravate the situation. The mill-owners of the unfortunate town have already suffered great losses. It is stated that the Border City mills have lost their entire capital of $1,000,000; the mills remain, but they are owned by the creditors, not the stockholders. The Sagamore mill has sunk its whole capital of $500,000 and $200,000 besides. The Union mill, with a nominal capital of $170,000, but with property that has cost $800,000, has lost the whole of it. The Tecumseh mill has lost 80 per cent of its $500,000 capital; the Robeson mill, with a capital of $260,000, has sunk 60 per cent of it; the Fall River printworks have lost all their $200,000 capital and gone into bankruptcy; the Montauk mills have lost $250,000, and the American print-works have lost $1,000,000. The aggregate capital of these eight establishments lost is $4,506,000. We do not know what other losses have taken place; but if all the mills are compelled to bring on a "lockout," the losses of the past will be greatly increased just when there is an opportunity to recover some of the lost ground. In the end, however, capitalists will discover that it is altogether better to build mills where strikes are impossible—that is, among the cotton fields. The business is up-hill work elsewhere, as all will find out after a while.

Scribner's and the South.

The July number of Scribner has come to hand without a line of allusion to its recent slanderous article upon the south. We confess that we were disappointed at this. It was evident to us at first that some outside hand had been playing 'prentice amid Scribner's usually fair and well written pages. It now transpires that the proprietors of the magazine are either stubborn enough or weak enough to stand by the slanders that this hand has scattered.

It must be minded that we did not invite Scribner to a controversy. We simply called to attention the fact that a charge had been made, that was not only sectional and partisan and foreign to the scope and purpose of the magazine, but was deeply and wantonly slanderous. Having done this we asked in behalf of our people and in behalf of the good name and fame of the American people, that it either adduce proof of its assertion or withdraw its charge. If it sets up the claim that it has no room for such argument and no taste for a hasty withdrawal, then we reply that it should never have found room for the slander. Once having stepped out of the line of its real scope and purpose as a magazine and given its indorsement to the villianous slander it was in honor and courtesy bound to either make if good or withdraw it.

It has seen fit to do neither. It may be that the south is not powerful enough to make this powerful monthly feel the just results of its cowardly course. It may even be that the gratified venom of the partisan northerners will more than balance the honest indignation of the south. It may be therefore that in the practical way of money the magazine will lose nothing. It must, however, if it has a conscience, feel the stinging remorse of a wanton, brutal and infamous action, unrepented of and unatoned. And it must know, if it has any intelligence, that it has shamefully lowered the character of its magazine, and now the lasting condemnation of honest men in all sections of the country. This may restrain them in the future, if it does not make them repent of and repair the past.

"Cracks in the Solid South."

Under this pleasing caption, our esteemed contemporary the Springfield Republican, which is invariably moved by patriotic motives and good will towards the south as a section, enters into what may be termed a protracted argument to show that the solid south is a myth and that, therefore, the necessity of nominating General Grant no longer exists. The basis of this argument, it will be observed, is peculiar, and if we were not convinced that our contemporary thoroughly understands public opinion at the north, we should be wholly at a loss to account for an essay which sets out to prove that Grant is no longer a necessity because the south is no longer solid. We gather from this the curious fact that even people who are liberal and intelligent enough to read the Republican are still silly enough to believe that opposition to the republican party is opposition to the government and the union. The fact is not only curious, but curiously humiliating; for it follows that if intelligent people can commit so egregious an error, it is indeed a hopeless task to appeal to them upon any issue bearing upon the nature and form of our institutions.

But while this is true, it is also true that our contemporary is mistaken in supposing that the south is not solid against republicanism. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. The editor of the Republican is a fair and tolerably impartial critic and is acquainted with the history of the south since the war. We ask him if, in all the fifteen years that have elapsed, there has been a moment when the republican party—the majority of the northern people—has held out any inducement to the people of the south to abandon the defensive attitude which self-preservation rendered necessary? We need not even so much as briefly recount the history of these unhappy years. The olive-branch which the republicans held out to us was the warrant of our own degradation, and we were asked not only to sign but to execute it. Our states were disestablished, our elections made farces, our section overrun with harpies, and the unsuspecting blacks as well as the politically helpless whites became the common victims of republican rapacity. It was then that the south became solid, and it was when she had effectually rid herself of the rascals and robbers republicanism had placed in by means of fraud and the bayonet—it was when her solidity gave her good government and a glimpse of prosperity—that true reconstruction begun its perfect work. Her people are in the humor to be patriotic. Represented in the halls of the federal legislature by men of their own choice, they begin to gather up once more the traditions of the union and the government that were dear to them in the days when the states were sovereign and coequal—when the town meeting of Massachusetts spoke as aptly and as vehemently in behalf of the rights of the people and the states as the convention of Georgia. There is a union sentiment in the south that not all the horrors of war nor the degradation of reconstruction could obliterate or sweep away. It is deep, strong and pure. Unlike those whom the editor of the Republican addresses when he points to a crack in the solid south to show that this section is not solidly arrayed against the government, the people of the south know that the wrongs, the outrages and the injustice is not due to any fundamental error on the part of those who framed the government, but to the maladministration of a handful of unscrupulous knaves who make the war and its unhappy memories an excuse for attacking the south and for plotting against the liberties of the people. It is these men who set themselves up as the government and the union, and it is these men, and only these, who need to fear the solid south. Only to them and to their schemes of personal and political aggrandizement is the solid south dangerous.

When, therefore, we advise our friends of the Republican that the south is still solid, we mean that it is solid against the stalwarts—the Chandlers, the Shermans, the Grants, the Logans and the lesser rascals whose purpose it is to make our institutions and the people of the country conform to their desperate schemes of centralization. In this view of the case, the cracks which the Republican points out in the solid south are deceitful, to say the least. Our contemporary points to sundry and various cracks in Georgia, but if he will take the trouble to follow up the results he will at once perceive that the fissures close with a bang when republicanism attempts to intrude. Whatever the independents are in Georgia—however desperate their methods and whatever the extent of their success—when the question of stalwartism against democracy is to be settled—there is no sort of doubt as to their position. They are as solid as the solidest. If the solid south is an evil—which we cannot be brought to believe—the remedy is with the people of the north. Let them sweep out of public life the knaves who are now conspiring against the people; let them restore honest government. If they do not choose to do so, well and good. But about one thing there should be no mistake: if the people of the north can stand another term of Grantism—if they can afford to relinquish the rights of the states—certainly the south can submit. There is no danger of revolution here, whatever the extent of the solidity.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Milledgeville Union and Recorder, remarks: "When all the fools are dead THE CONSTITUTION will not be in danger of being understood." In paying this neat tribute to imbecility, does the editor of the Union and Recorder intend to convey the idea that he, too, has been fortunate enough to understand us?

THE Hon. Zachary Chandler has his revenge—and it is complete. The late Colonel Donn Piatt has become an Ohio nationalist. A less stern and unforgiving man than the Hon. Zachary would celebrate the event with a family picnic.

IT may be confidently stated that in Ohio General Piatt will not make much of a fiat.

B. POMEROY is bearing down on Ohio. It may be remarked that B. Pomeroy and B. Butler are fighting in the same trenches this summer.

FOSTER announces that he will visit every county in Ohio during the campaign. In the meantime what does Mr. Whatshisname propose to do? It is more than probable that Foster will have an opportunity to renew his acquaintance with General Ewing before the latter is elected.

SOME of the republican papers say that public opinion in the south brands a man who will not send or accept a challenge as a coward. This is absolutely untrue. Nobody in the south has called Logan a coward because he refused to accept the challenge recently sent him by a republican chevalier from Alabama. Logan is a roarer and a ranter, but he doesn't go round the senate insulting democrats, nor is it probable that he would run away from the responsibility. Conkling, on the contrary, is brutally aggressive in his manners until men like Gordon, or Lamar, or Burnside turn upon him, and then he tucks his tail and retreats to his kennel, reasonably sure that the organs of his party will cover his cowardice with rhetorical glory.

THE English people are inspecting Talmage through the medium of metropolitan editors. He will probably give them an entirely new view of the methods of New York journalism.

AFTER all, there were only six or eight thousand colored men made paupers by the exodus movement, and the movement is at an end. The various republican "relief" committees are now without a job for the summer, and there is something ominous in the complexion of the future.

THE organs must now acknowledge that the democrats are not nullifiers.

IT is perhaps as well for the party that the New York World is more interested in an Egyptian obelisk than in democracy. This was not down upon the original programme, but it can be made to serve as a fitting interlude.

BLAIR, the new senator from New Hampshire, will tie himself to the Zach Chandler boom. Grant should keep an eye on the old man and his demijohn—especially on the demijohn.

THE senate republicans have discovered that Mr. Hayes's backbone is a patent reversible affair. It has more joints in it then they suspected.

CONKLING will not stump Ohio. Indeed, he even refuses to grasp the opportunity recently given him to make a military record. He will neither hire a substitute nor go to war in person.

F. WOOD has sailed for Europe in bad health. Too much home-made quinine has given him a sort of buzzing in his ear.

IN GENERAL.

—The greatest effort of Conkling's life is his strut.

—"Chawles Phawstah" is the way the Cincinnati Enquirer puts it.

—Mr. Conkling is known all over the country as a fighting man—with his jaw.

—The Iowa State Register predicts that Colonel Ingersoll within two years will be an ultra orthodox in religious faith.

—The spring style of mosquitoes about the same as last year, only this year's crop will carry jig saws with which to cut bias.

—Eli Perkins is among the Indians, and if he ever gets back we shall no longer doubt the Indians's undying hatred for the American people.—Chicago Times.

—Garibaldi's poetry is of such a nature that the "Sweet Singer of Michigan" has abandoned the idea of publishing her poems in Italy.—Boston Post.

—The editor who wrote, "To doubt is human," was right, and the compositor who made it, "To pout is woman," wasn't so mighty far out of the way.—Des Moines Register.

—Cetewayo is said to save a good deal of money and trouble by killing prisoners instead of maintaining prisons, and burying paupers alive instead of sending them "to the island."

—Archery is a very pretty and healthful exercise for the fair sex, but when a cross-eyed girl aims at the target even the cows in the distant pasture elevate their tails and get out of the way of danger.—Newark Call.

—The season is at hand, says the Boston Courier, when a whole family will carry their dinner for miles into the woods, and sit down among the bugs and ants and snakes to eat it. Thy call it a picnic.

—Emile Zola, who is just now the rage in fiction, is thirty-nine years old. His father was a contracting canal builder and he, Emile, went into a printing house. He wrote for a long time before he received public recognition.

—Edison has exhibited in Philadelphia an improved telephone, which speaks much louder than the ordinary apparatus. The improvement consists of the attachment of an electro-motograph receiver to the carbon transmitter.

—How Disraeli got his education is said to be much of a mystery. He was for a short time at a boarding school, and for another short time under the care of a dissenting minister. He was never a pupil at the great public schools, nor ever a student at a university.

—When a Harlem lady announced her intention of going down town by the boat and returning by the elevated road, her old negro servant exclaimed: "Golly! Miss Woodruff, youse gwine to steam you'self down and el'vate you'self up?"—Hackensack Republican.

—Go you to the polls and see the crowd there assembled answering to the titles of "general," "colonel," "major" and "captain." Then say no more about there being no such thing as military interference with elections.—Boston Transcript.

—The most godforsaken spot in Utah, so tourists tell us—for Mormon or Gentile never visit it—is Brigham Young's grave. The lot appears to be the receptacle of old trash, and the grave looks as though nineteen forn widows had forgotten to mourn over it to any alarming extent.—Salt Lake Tribune.

—Charles Foster, of Ohio, is very diffusive as a man of business. He is a partner in six different firms in Fostoria. He is a banker, a dealer in general merchandise, in grain and in hardware, and a partner in a spoke factory, and in a barrel factory. He employs his capital besides in various other ways in aid of the growth of the town.

—One of the most able and experienced lawyers of the country made the assertion the other day, in his place in the United States senate, that "at present there is no such thing as a trial by jury in the federal courts; that the trial is by the marshal and clerk, who can pack a jury to convict or acquit, as they please."

—Ex-Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, visited St. Louis the other day and called at the Globe-Democrat office to say that he could be counted on to assist the Grant boom. He intends to start a Grant newspaper at Little Rock about the 1st of September. It would be one of the strangest things in our politics if a man like Dorsey should be found supporting anybody but Grant.

—There is every probability that the Gothard tunnel will be completed by the end of November. The point now reached on the Airolo side is 4,100 feet, that on the Goeschenen side 2,120 feet from the centre of the mountain; and that it is expected that the junction of the two galleries will be made some 300 metres from the centre, on its southern side.

—An extraordinary march in sanitary matters has been made in England of late. An owner of cottages at Sherborne, a country town in the poorest county, Dorset, did not think it necessary to comply with the local board of health's demand for certain improvements, costing $300, to his thirty cottages. The board did the work, and the magistrates at once ordered payment.

—Talk of the bravery of the sterner sex! Do you remember the first time you asked her, "Will you take my arm?" While you trembled all over like the narrative of a stump-tail dog, and experienced the sensation of having swallowed your Adam's apple, what did she do? Why, she took your arm as coolly as she would eat a pickle.—Boston Transcript.

—A thousand liberals recently visited Mr. Gladstone's grounds at Hawarden Castle, England, in his absence. Mrs. Gladstone received a deputation of them, who passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gladstone for opening the grounds and complimented Mrs. Gladstone. The lady replied that the nice things they had said of her husband were more gratifying to her than the things said of herself.

—Charles Dickens's beloved home—the dream of his youth, the delight of his prime—Gad's hill place, is now for sale. He bought it for $8,950, but improved it so much that it will now bring five times that sum. When he died a reserve price of $50,000 was put on the property, at which price it was secured by his eldest son, Charles, who now offers it to the highest bidder.

—It is thought that before long the cotton mills of New England will be built with one story, instead of with five or six, as at present. The advantages claimed are increased safety and convenience and a higher speed for machinery. The report of a New England gingham factory on last winter's use of a new one-story building was that it covered about an acre, was built of brick with corner towers at a cost of $23,000, and saved in gas alone a sum equal to the interest on the cost of the building. The looms were driven at 12 per cent higher speed than on the second floor of the old mill, the repairs were fewer, and less imperfect work was turned out.

—Weston's previous record as a pedestrian covers more contests than that of any living pedestrian. He is the father of long-distance pedestrianism and was the first man to accomplish 100 miles in 24 hours, which he did 11 years ago, and which was at that time considered a wonderful feat. In 1867 he undertook to walk from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, Illinois, in 26 days, but failed in the attempt, occupying 29 days on his journey. In 1876 he walked for six days in Liverpool and scored 500½ miles, a performance considered unapproachable until one month later, it was beaten by two miles by Daniel O'Leary. In agricultural hall, London, in a six days' walk, beginning April 2, 1877, Weston made 510 miles by square heel and toe work, and this, previous to the present contest, was his most noteworthy record.

—Keepers in a menagerie have a classification of their animals peculiar to themselves. They divide their charges into six classes—hay animals, cat animals, monkeys, elephants, birds and fishes. If a keeper of the cat animals is killed, or if he leaves his situation, the management look about for an experienced man to take his place. If they cannot find any, they promote one of the oldest and trustiest hay-animal keepers to the vacant position. The cat animals comprise everything of a naturally savage nature, including the lions. The hay animals include deer, giraffes and the like. In the elephant class are included rhinoceroses and hippopotami. It requires a particularly steady and trustworthy man to care for the "cats," which can never be handled or changed from cage to cage without precautions, no matter how tame they may seem to be.

Veto No. 4.

Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

It announces that the law providing for the employment of deputy marshals at elections must be enforced until it is repealed, and then argues that the money must be provided for this purpose. The president has fallen into the habit of reasoning in a circle and it seems impossible to break him of it. He should call on Schurz to write a veto message for him. There would be something direct in that at least.

Baltimore American, rep.

It is expected that the bill will be amended so as to avoid the president's objections, and be sent to him again. If the sole object of the democratic party is now only to get their bills in such shape as to secure executive approval, their methods seem unnecessarily circuitous and dilatory. Why do they not submit their bills to the president in advance of introducing them? If they wanted to make a political issue, they could have accomplished that by passing bills specifically presenting the legislation they want, and then bring the president's vetoes before the country. They have put themselves in a false position by the foolish dodge of tacking party measures to the appropriation bills, and they have persisted until they have become simply ridiculous.

New York Herald, ind.

Our news from Washington is that the president has signed the legislative and executive appropriations bill, that he will sign the army bill and veto the judicial bill, so that the game of the establishment of a political equilibrium by vetoes is not yet done with. The decision to sign the army bill is certainly a wise one; for, as we have already shown, the obnoxious clauses of that measure are directed to prevent acts that cannot occur in the period of time for which the bill legislates. To appropriate money for a year in which congressional elections do not occur—yet it forbids the expenditure of any of that money for the payment of troops on duty at the polls—which is a little like making a law that people shall not skate in the Central park on the Fourth of July. It is wise to sign that bill, and the veto message will show, it is claimed, some good reason why the other should be rejected.

Washington Post, dem.

The de facto president has finally concluded to veto the judicial appropriation bill. His decision is based upon the one ground left to him, namely: that the nullification of the election laws which the bill contemplates will interfere completely with his right to assist the radical machine in the next campaign by appointing a horde of supervisors and deputy marshals to overawe and intimidate American citizens in the exercise of their constitutional rights at the ballot-box. In other words, Mr. Hayes proposes to perpetuate the vile frauds through the aid of which he himself was raised to the position whose constitutional powers he illegally exerts to the obstruction of the people's will in the interest of the radical party. There is but one thing for a democratic congress to do in the premises, and that is to adjourn. Under no circumstances should the judicial bill again be passed, at this session at least. The democrats are fighting the people's fight. Their cause is nearly won. A firm stand now is all that is necessary to secure complete and final victory.

Baltimore Gazette.

He does not like to be limited in his use of deputy marshals at elections by the provisions which forbade him to "incur liabilities." In other words, he claims the prerogative to exceed the appropriation made by congress, however large it may be; to appoint as many deputy specials as may be necessary to carry any election for the republicans, and pay them out of the United States treasury. Congress, however, will probably yield in this as in the other matters, because they have not the necessary majority to pass the bill over the veto. There are weak-kneed democrats enough to pass the bill so as to suit Mr. Hayes, and the republicans will thus be placed in possession of all the power requisite to carry the election in 1880, however large may be the majority against them. They will have the bayonets at the polls, the federal supreme court to doctor the returns and the unlimited use of money to hire deputy special United States marshals at $5 per day to overawe the democrats with pistol and bludgeon. All this power remains in their hands. It rests with them whether they will venture to use it or not. The bold and desperate third-term gamblers of the senate are not the men to shrink from paying the game out to the end, especially when opposed by such a timid and hesitating majority.

Sherman's Folly.

Chicago Tribune.

On the 1st of January, 1879, the bank of France held $780,700,000 of gold and $211,600,000 of silver. There was in the hands of the French people about an equal amount of gold and silver. They have no trouble in France in keeping silver at par with gold. French silver is taken in England or Germany as well as in the Latin union at par with gold. It is also received in New York and Boston at par with French gold. On the other hand, American standard silver dollars are taken in England, France, Germany, or Canada, at par with American gold coin. And yet there are a class of knaves, supported by nincompoops, who assert that a standard silver dollar is only worth 90 cents! Will Collector Beard, of Boston, or Congressman Chittenden, of Brooklyn, please name the country in the civilized world where the American standard silver 412½ grain dollar is taken at less than par with the American gold dollar—making allowance for any difference in the cost of transportation, if there be any? And yet these knaves and nincompoops violently oppose the coinage of the American silver par dollar, or any increase of its circulation, and the secretary of the treasury seems to be under their influence and refuses to exercise the government's option to pay out silver money to the officeholders, pensioners, and public creditors. Why is this thus?

The Rebel Yell May Yet be Welcome.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Chicago got a taste of communism yesterday. The gentle socialists fired two volleys into a crowd, their marksmanship deliberately picking off the game. The rampageous Governor Cullom, who so recently wrote to Mr. Hayes to stiffen the presidential backbone for war on the south, is likely to need a stiffener himself. There may come a day when the "rebel yell" will be a mighty welcome sound to the beleaguered northern patriot who has never permitted himself to see anything but a bloody vestment on the southern clothes line.

The Law is Supreme.

Louisville News and Post.

Judge Hillyer had the temerity to say to a jury the other day, in the case of a man on trial for murder, that the verdict must be in accordance with the law and not determined by sympathy. Such a charge has not been heard in the south for many a day, but it will have a better effect than the advance in cotton. The law must be obeyed by all classes and at all times. There must be no privileged classes. Every man should be conscious he is is protected from bullies and assassins by a power greater than he.

The Giants at Work.

Baltimore Gazette.

We are told that the fierce and patriotic senate of the sovereign state of New Hampshire is about to declare in thunder tones that the democrats in congress have been guilty of actual revolution, and that the recent exercise of the veto power by Mr. Hayes is the finest exhibition of moral grandeur that the world has seen since Leonidas was ripped up in the pass of Thermopylæ. The legislature of Delaware should be called together at once in extraordinary session to checkmate this powerful performance.

Muscle is Asserting Itself.

Washington Post.

The achievements of legs during the past six months have occupied a larger share of public attention than the triumphs of intellect and the progress of religion combined. Muscle is avenging itself for ages of neglect. The result will be beneficial on the whole, for while a few will carry the thing to excess, the many will improve upon their usual habits and give muscle a fair chance. Better physical development will give better brains and purer morals.

A Small Matter Corrected.

Chicago Times.

The invincible idiot whom the proprietor of the Herald permits to drivel under the caption "personal intelligence," has this paragraph: "Detroit —yes; the Herald originated the phrase 'baby bonds.'" It didn't. When the Herald applied the phrase to the refunding certificates, it had been in use for months in Georgia to describe the five-dollar 4 per cents—a fact that state had been emitting with marvelous success.

The Fool Killer Needed in Iowa.

Iowa State Register.

The skeletons of the Union soldiers have been unearthed at Atlanta. This, with the army bill staring them in the face, is trying to the nerves of the Georgia democrats. We suppose they will appeal to congress to have these soldiers removed from their midst.

Mr. Tilden's Troubles.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

Mr. Tilden has a good many annoyances. For instance, all the advantage which he gained by securing the opposition of the New York World seems to have been entirely frittered away by the violent support with which the Louisville Courier-Journal attacked him.

Count Johannes and the Succession.

Baltimore Gazette.

If the French imperialists are really out of a candidate we will let them have count the George Joannes, of New York, and throw in a pair of dogs by way of dower. The count is not tainted with Napoleonic blood—neither was the late prince imperial—but he is a man of noble lineage, high impulses and lofty aspirations and is a believer in the divine rights of beats to rule the people at public expense.

A Result that we Don't Accept.

Brooklyn Eagle.

We are unable to accept it as one of the "results of the war" that the republican party must be kept in power, no matter how it plunders or oppresses the people.

Cheap Justice.

New York Star.

It doesn't take much to satisfy Maryland justice. Five hundred dollars for killing Miss Hearn is cheaper than Baltimore whisky at 15 cents a glass.

The Boom to be Transferred.

Washington Post.

As Weston, just now, is a "bigger man than Grant," and can make a better race, a transfer of the boom would be in order.

Truth Crushed to Earth.

Cleveland Leader.

Truth crushed to earth will stay there as long as there's a Louisiana man in sight.

A Hard Question.

Charleston News and Courier.

If Senator Lamar's are plantation manners, what, pray, are Senator Conkling's?

Hot Work Ahead.

St. Louis Republican.

Hot times are expected at the approaching session of the Georgia legislature. It meets in July.

Achilles at a Walking Match.

At Gilmore's, hovering o'er the judges' stand,
Appeared alone, last evening, a new-comer,
A ghostly figure from an ancient land—
'Twas old Achilles, sung about by Homer,
Greaves on his legs, the cestus on his hand.
His lips moved quickly and his keen eyes glistened;
And, as Euterpe hushed the brazen band,
The hero spoke, and all the garden listened:

"By Agamemnon!" (he was very mad)—
"Shade of old Menelaus and Ulysses!
Shrimps of the Pontic sea! this is too bad!
I never saw as mean a show as this is!
Enough to make a Trojan buffoon sad!
Enough to make a Spartan sage disgusted,
Who knows how Hector used the legs he had,
And Ajax Telemon got up and dusted!

"You call 'em legs—those pipestems trimmed in blue?
They're spindle-shanks—a nursery of babies.
That athlete stoops—a bean is in his shoe!
That thing in pink tights seems to have the rabies.
That one in green presents a sickly hue!
The next is lame, and wabbles like a gander!
It makes me think—by contrast, it is true—
Of how we fought the gods above Scamander.

"O, Jupiter! how could Patroclus shake
These wilted manikins in starch and leather,
And ten of them would old Tydides take
In his right hand and crack their heels together.
Ha! ha! ha! ha! It is enough to make
A mummy laugh—these athletes sick and faded!
Ha! ha! I have been long enough awake;
Now let me die again—and let me stay dead!"

—N. Y. Tribune.

HYMENEAL.

CALLAWAY—ELY—Married, at the Executive Mansion, on the 24th instant, by Rev. A. T. Spalding, D.D., Rev. A. R. Callaway, of LaGrange, Georgia, to Miss Mary W. Ely.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

FLETCHER—The friends and acquaintances of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Fletcher are invited to attend the funeral of their daughter, Odessa, from the First Presbyterian church, at 9 o'clock this morning.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1879

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of Banking, as provided in section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.) my hand and Seal of office, this 3rd day of May, 1879.

[Signed] JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 2424.
120 may8 d2m

DR. CASE'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

DR. M. W. CASE—Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have been using your Liver Remedy in my family for some time past, and I find it an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the liver and stomach, and would not be without it. I cannot recommend it too highly.

Yours truly,
MRS. H. SIPE, Washington, D. C.

ATKINS HOUSE, Jacksonville, Florida.

DR. M. W. CASE,

Sir—I am pleased to bear testimony to the great merit of your **Liver Remedy** as a **CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.** For a number of years I could not eat a full meal that would not be thrown off my stomach undigested. I suffered all the horrors that can be imagined with sick-headache and colic. Four months ago your Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier was recommended to me. It was the first medicine that gave me relief. I have taken six large bottles of the Remedy, and have no more trouble with the DYSPEPSIA or any of its attendant symptoms.

MRS. ELEANOR PRATT.

DR. M. W. CASE'S Liver Remedy —AND— BLOOD PURIFIER

Is Tonic, Cordial, Anti-Bilious.

CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FEVER AND AGUE, PALPITATION, CONSUMPTION,

DYSPEPSIA

and *all* Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Blood. It builds up the system, is pleasant to take, is not sickening, gives health, and is purely vegetable, as other medicines do.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR. Keep your liver active and your blood pure, and you may save your doctor's fees. This Remedy is not a patent medicine, but prepared by DR. M. W. CASE from his favorite prescription, used in his own extensive practice for over 27 years. Superior to all known remedies. *Its success is simply wonderful.*

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☞ EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS offered. Send for Circular and Terms to Agents.

HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. Price, 25c.; Large Bottles, *half pint*, 75c.; Box of 6 Large for $3.75, sent by express, *prepaid*. Trial Bottle free. Ask your Druggist for it.

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BROWN COTTON GIN.

The Brown Cotton Gin.

Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster, and costs less money than any other Gin in the market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.

A Perfect Self-Feeder and Condenser.

These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Has been awarded premiums at all the State Fairs, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, etc., etc.

Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers. Payable during the Cotton Season.

Saws.	Price of Gins.	Price of Gins with Self-Feeding Attachments.	Price with Self-Feeding Attachments and Condensers.
30 Saw	$ 75.00	$ 97.50	$120.00
35 "	87.50	113.75	140.00
40 "	100.00	130.00	160.00
45 "	110.00	141.75	173.25
50 "	120.00	152.50	185.00
60 "	130.00	176.00	202.00
70 "	140.00	182.00	231.00
80 "	160.00	208.00	256.00

Boxed ready for shipment and delivered at our factory. *Special terms to cash purchasers.* Send for circular containing testimonials from over two hundred live planters, who bought and used our machines last season.

From 1843 to 1858 we manufactured Gins at *Columbus, Georgia*, under the firm name of E. T. TAYLOR & Co., afterwards CLEMONS, BROWN & Co., and made what was then known as the Taylor Gin. During the year 1858 we removed to this place, where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience, the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any other manufacturer in our line for producing the BEST work for the LEAST money.

Presses, Engines and complete outfit furnished when desired. Address

BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Conn.
Or T. J. LOWE & BRO.,
Atlanta Ga.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SAMPLES ON SHOW THAT HAVE STOOD the glare of the streets in Savannah for several months.

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27 Whitehall street.
Open from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. june25 d1t

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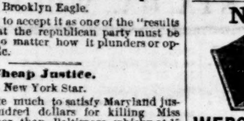

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DRUGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announces that he has secured the services of O. L. SMITH, Ph. G. (Philadelphia Coll. Pharmacy), a first-class Pharmacist of extended practical experience.

Special Attention to Prescriptions and Physicians' Orders.

Call in and examine the handsome line of BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERY, HAND MIRRORS, SOAPS, etc.

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White Lead, Oils, Varnishes and Colors.

The Smokers will find CHOICE CIGARS at reasonable prices. J. L. PINSON,
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SEASON OF 1879.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND CHEAP SUMMER PROGRAMME

JOHN E. POOLE, - - - Manager.

Catoosa Springs Under New Management.

THESE CELEBRATED SPRINGS ARE 112 miles from Atlanta, on the W. & A. R. R., only four hours' ride, and are very remarkable for the great variety and medicinal virtue of the waters, fine mountain air, and convenient location. The spacious hotel buildings and cottages are now open for the season, and visitors will find commodious grounds, ample shade, cool, airy rooms, courteous attention, and a table supplied with an abundance of good things. The management are determined to use every means to make this the

Most desirable Summer Resort in the South.

Fast trains leave Atlanta daily at 5.20 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. for the springs. Being only twenty-six miles from Chattanooga parties desiring to visit the far-famed

Lookout Mountain

Can leave Catoosa at 9.30 a. m., visit the mountain, and return at 6.00 o'clock.

On and after June 10th (and until October 1st), 1879, excursion tickets will be sold at the following rates:

EXCURSION TICKET FROM ATLANTA TO CATOOSA SPRINGS AND RETURN,

Including both railroad and stage fare and	
One week's board	$10.00
Two weeks's board	17.00
Three weeks's board	24.00
Four weeks's board	31.00

Tickets can be purchased for a longer time than four weeks at same rate per week as above. Excursion tickets good to return the day of leaving springs.

For further particulars, or copy of "Guide Book to Summer Resorts" and Farm Houses, or pamphlet giving Analysis of Catoosa Springs, address

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
112 june8 sun,wed,fri,8w

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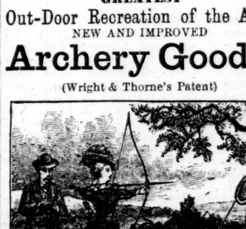

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Bows, Arrows, Targets,

Target Stands, Quivers, Belts, etc.,

of BETTER quality, for less MONEY than ever offered before. Mail orders promptly attended to. Send for Catalogue and Price-list.

TERRELL, DIETZ & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Above goods can also be obtained of Orange Judd Company, 245

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Spring chickens continue to decline—in flesh.

—Newnan nearly had a little fire the other day.

—Monroe wants a railroad to Gainesville, a distance of forty-two miles.

—A colored boy was drowned while bathing near Columbus last Sunday.

—Cotton blooms are getting too common. The first boll is next in order.

—Some young men jumped off a train near Columbus the other day, and one was badly wounded.

—A boy on Whitehall street said he wanted his fortune told so he could find out when the next circus was coming.

—The Count Johannes De Gorman mounted a mule the other day, but the mule promptly rejected him. No bones broken.

—We neglected to mention that the Gainesville Eagle is issuing a daily during the commencement season, and a very sprightly daily it is too.

—Monroe county is ahead on fifty-six and one half bushels of wheat, and one hundred and thirty-seven and a half bushels of oats to the acre.

—The Savannah Recorder is in favor of Colonel Peterson Thweatt for comptroller-general, one of the grounds being that he would straighten out the wild land crookedness.

—The fitful kerosene caught another colored woman in its embrace in Macon, the other day. She promptly stepped into a tub of water, but not until she had been seriously burned.

—A correspondent writes to ask if we expect to bring about the passage of a dog law. We do not. We can no more enlarge the views of the Hon. Potiphar Peagreen or change the opinions of the Hon. Bolivar Bugardus than we can teach a pig to play a duet on a piccolo.

—The Americus Recorder says that Dr. D. Bagley, of Sumter county, is attending Mrs. Jackson Golden of Berrien county, whose disease is dropsy of the abdomen. He says he extracted over eight gallons of water from this lady, an amount unknown to the medical fraternity. Dr. B. entertains hopes of her recovery.

—The Walton County Vidette says that a horse belonging to Rev. W. A. Florence, of that county, was driven to the depot in Social Circle Sunday morning by a couple of boys, just before the arrival of the eastern-bound train, and left in charge of a negro man. When the train came up the horse became very much frightened and reared in several times and then sat down on his haunches perfectly paralyzed with fear, since which time he has been unable to rise or even move his hinder parts.

—Oglethorpe Ocho: There lives in Elbert county, on Broad river, opposite Madison, a highly respectable family, whose name we will suppress. The father is a well-to-do farmer, with a large family, among them a deformed daughter about thirty years old. It appears that this young woman, together with her sisters, aged ten and fourteen years, sleep in a room to themselves. There was in the employ of this family a negro man, a big, jet-black, burly brute, who works on the farm, and whose duty it is also to feed the horses and assist around the house in the morning. A brother, about 12 years old, sleeps in a room adjoining his sisters. One morning last week the horses before any of the family and decided to make a raid on the feed-room. In going to it he had to pass directly through his sisters' room, and upon entering that supposed sanctuary of virginity, judge his dismay and indignation to see soundly sleeping in the bed—between his two elder sisters—the negro man mentioned above. The younger child had been removed to the foot of the bed, and the black brute held it lovingly clasped in his arms the deformed woman, while the secund sister snugly nestled up to his back. All the parties were asleep and the entrance of the brother failed to disturb them, knowing his inability to cope with the seducer of his sisters, who was a most powerful negro, the boy at once informed his mother. The poor woman was nearly distracted at this sudden disgrace that had fallen upon her family, and at once started on a run for an elder son, who lived about two miles distant. She found him in his wheat field and upon his mother's representation, at once started for his father's. Arriving there he found that the ill-matched bed-fellows were still asleep. His blood was on fire, and his first intention was to draw forth his knife and cut the throat of the black fiend as he slept. The mother, divining his intention, seized the uplifted hand and begged her son not to send his soul to hell for a trip to go. He heeded her words, and seizing a stout stick awoke the negro with a blow that broke the arm thrown around the white girl. The fellow sprang up with a roar of pain and made for his assailant who at once brought him to his knees with a blow across the head. This was followed with other licks, which broke a rib and inflicted other serious, but not thought fatal injuries. Through some instrumentality the negro escaped across into Madison, and there lies in a most precarious condition. This is by far the most terrible case of social degredation that has ever occurred in this section, and it is made more hideous when we take into consideration the former standing of the family affected by it.

SWEPT OVER NIAGARA.

Details of the Loss of Madame Rolland Before her Husband's Eyes.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 21.—Another awful catastrophe occurred here to-day, by which Mrs. A. Rolland, of Paris, France, was swept over the horse-shoe fall in the presence of her agonized husband. On Wednesday last Mr and Mrs. A. Rolland, of 128 Rue Mognan, Paris, arrived here from Chicago and took rooms at the Falls hotel. They could speak but little English, and for that reason took their meals at a French restaurant opposite, kept by a fellow-countryman named J. B. Romain. During their visit here they visited all the places of interest on both sides of the river, and were to start at noon to-day for New York, whence they were to immediately sail for France. This morning Mrs. Rolland expressed a desire to pay a farewell visit to Goat island, as she had enjoyed most of the magnificent scenery from that point. They left their hotel at about 9 o'clock, and leisurely walked over the bridge, taking the Biddard road around the island. They stopped on Luna island, at the cave of the winds, and also paid a visit to the point formerly occupied by the Terra in the tower. They were in high spirits, and enjoyed the glorious scenery to the fullest degree from the brink of the precipice. They moved slowly up the river bank, ever and anon stopping to take farewell glances, until the Three Sister islands were gained. They crossed the first bridge, and in due time also passed on to the last Sister, from which the view up the river is grand beyond the powers of description. For a long time they sat upon a log silent with admiration, and then turned to retrace their footsteps.

As they were about to step upon the bridge leading from the third Sister, they discovered the stairs leading down to the right of the bridge, looking toward the Canada shore. Anxious to behold all the beauties of the falls, they descended the few steps, and, as they did so, met two gentlemen who were coming up. They also saw a boy dipping a cup of water from the river, which he drank, and then followed after the gentlemen referred to. A short distance from the few steps leading down under the trees the island ends abruptly, the edge of the bank above the water being about one foot in height. Distant only a few feet is still another island, very small, and to which access is impossible. Between the third Sister and this little island the water flows with with great velocity, and it was there that Mrs. Rolland saw the boy dip up the cup of water. Filled with a strange desire to drink from old Niagara, Mrs. Rolland asked her husband for his traveling cup, which he took from his morocco case and handed to her. As he gave it to her he stepped back a few feet to get a better view of the river above, and as he did so she stooped over the abrupt bank to fill her silver cup. A moment passed, and then a blood-curdling shriek was heard above the rush and roar of the waters, and the husband turned just in time to see his wife topple for an instant and then plunge headlong into the relentless torrent. The husband rushed to the brink of the bank, but he was powerless. In a breath she was washed away upon the crest of the descending water, and a moment later disappeared from view.

The grief-stricken husband stood and gazed after his late companion, and a moment afterward saw her appear upon the surface a few rods below. Her white face was for an instant turned toward heaven and the next instant her body was caught in the resistless fury of the undertow and swept away forever.

The husband, frantic with grief, rushed back to the restaurant, and into the presence of the proprietor, hatless and out of breath, exclaiming in French: "My God! My God! My God!" On being asked what the matter was, he clutched his hair and sobbed: "My wife! my wife! my darling Mathilde!" As soon as he was able to explain he gave the facts already related, and watches were set to recover the body should it appear in the river below.

Two years ago Mr. Rolland was married in Paris to Mathilde Frenoux, and since that time their life has been a continued honeymoon. Wherever he went she went also. Leaving Paris after the exhibition they went on a tour, and during the past eight months have visited India, China, Japan, San Francisco, Chicago and Niagara Falls. The blow to the husband is overpowering, and he can only weep and exclaim, "My poor Mathilde! My poor Mathilde!" Mrs. Rolland was 25 years of age, and is reputed to have been a very handsome woman. Her husband is 44 years of age, is a prominent manufacturer of fire-arms at Leige, Belgium. He will remain here a few days with the almost forlorn hope of recovering the remains of his wife.

AT PORT royal,

The Atlanta Excursionists on the Seashore.

Editorial Correspondence of The Constitution.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 23.—Monsieur Peter Papin, an intelligent Frenchman who has undertaken to establish a line of steamers between this port and Liverpool, invited the chamber of commerce of Atlanta to send a committee to see the great advantages that Port Royal offers as a shipping place for the products of the south and west. The committee that was appointed left Atlanta on Saturday last at six o'clock, arriving here on Sunday afternoon. Monsieur Papin is vice-president and manager of the Port Royal harbor shipping and improvement company. The objects of this company are to found a new commercial emporium at Port Royal harbor on the southeast Atlantic seabord and to build a city.

The town of Port Royal to-day is not larger than "Tight Squeeze," and there is certainly more room for enterprise than any place in America. It is singular, too when we remember that it has one of the best harbors on the Atlantic coast. The entrance to this superb harbor is a splendid bay about two miles in width. The depth of the water on the bar is sufficient to admit steamers of the largest draught at any state of the tide. The bay widens as it extends inland and at a distance of about three miles from the ocean it divides into two branches resolving itself into Broad and Beaufort rivers.

In the fork of these rivers is Paris Island, and this place has been selected as the site of the future city. It is six miles nearer the ocean than the present site of Port Royal, and has a water frontage equal to New York. Containing nine thousand acres of land, the island is capacious enough to contain a population as large as New York. It has fine springs of water, no stagnant bayous, and with the fresh sea breeze, is as healthy and pleasant as any place on this coast.

Naturally Port Royal has wonderful advantages as a port. In addition to the fact of its being the finest harbor on the Atlantic coast, it is the natural shipping port for the freight centers of the south and west.

For example, the distance from Atlanta to New York is 782 miles, while from Atlanta to Port Royal it is but 281 miles. From Chattanooga to New York it is 844 miles, while to Port Royal it is less than half the distance—418 miles. From Nashville to New York it is 1,163 miles, while to Port Royal it is but 568 miles, again less than half. From St. Louis, the center of conveying roads from the west, embracing a vast territory unsurpassed, if equaled, by any inland business in the world, the distance to Port Royal is 255 miles shorter than to New York. Even from the high northern point, Omaha, the junction of the railway to the Pacific coast, the route to Port Royal is 233 miles shorter than that to New York. The following table shows the distances of the important freighting centers named, from the two ports, in contrast:

	DISTANCES TO NEW YORK.	DISTANCES TO PORT ROYAL.
	MILES.	MILES.
Atlanta	987	281
Chattanooga	844	418
Nashville	1,163	568
Louisville	963	763
Montgomery	1,157	496
Memphis	1,345	727
St. Louis	1,201	946
Omaha	1,550	1,327
Cincinnati	861	860 via Chattanooga 740
	10,064	6,336

But all these facts have made but little impression on the public, judging from the size of the town of Port Royal. All this can be accounted for, however, when we mention that it is but two years since the state government of South Carolina was the worst in the United States. Another fact injures the port. There are too many places to build a town. Take a section of Beaufort county, twenty-five miles square, with Paris island as the center, and I venture the prediction that you would not find a land-owner who does not expect some day to see from his front door a large city. So much has been written about it, and so much can be written about it that it is quite natural to expect it. Old citizens tell me the people here have been looking for it for a hundred years. The city is all in the future.

The mayor and a delegation from the town of Beaufort invited our committee to come to this place, and tendered us the use of a revenue cutter to see the harbor. We accepted, and had a splendid day.

Beaufort is the county site of Beaufort county, and before the war was the center of the finest type of southern civilization. The fine old mansions have dwindled down now to negro quarters, and it is not the place it once was. It is improving, however, and is now used as a winter resort by visitors from the north, and as a summer resort by visitors from the south.

Atlanta in Port Royal.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 24.—A committee of the board of trade of Atlanta, has just visited Port Royal harbor with a view of making that harbor their shipping terminus during the coming cotton and grain season. By the time the season opens a combination will have been formed between the railroad, boards of trade and steamship lines and direct communication established via Port Royal between the interior points west and south and foreign countries upon the same basis and at the same rates that freight is now carried by the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Central roads and shipped from New York.

The committees of the Louisville and Cincinnati boards of trade are expected to make similar arrangements with the shipping companies recently established, so as to utilize the superior advantages of Port Royal harbor for exportation, importation and immigration.

Fresh Supplies of Vitality

To renew a waning stock may be gathered from a source accessible to all, and never sought in vain by any whose constitution and vigor are not so much dilapidated as to be wholly past repairing. Evidence direct, convincing and ample, indicates Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic of unexampled efficacy and perfect purity, and possessed of properties that constitute it an invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, urinary and uterine weakness, rheumatic complaints and malarial fevers. Delicate females and infirm old persons are invigorated and solaced by it, and the physical prostration which usually follows a severe illness is in a great degree remedied and convalescence accelerated through its use. It occupies a leading position among medicinal supplies.

june25 d3t wed fri sun & wky july1

JAMES' BANK.

INFORMATION FURNISHED

FREELY about all kinds of Bonds and Stocks.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold,

—AND—

Money Loaned on Them.

INTEREST COUPONS AND RAILROAD DIVIDENDS CASHED.

A Small Interest Allowed on Long Standing Deposits.

A General Banking Business Done,

The same as an Incorporated Bank.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 TO 4 O'CLOCK.

JOHN H. JAMES, Banker.

61 jun26 d1m head of corn cal

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 24, 1879.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¾ prem.

BONDS—

Northeast'n RR.	105@104	Atlanta City 7s	102@104
Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta City 8s	109@110
Georgia 6s	107@109	Atlanta 10s	112@114
Georgia 7s	111@113	Augusta City 7s	102@104
Ga. 7s gold S. D.	110@112	Sav. City 5s, new	65@ 67
Georgia 8s S. D.	110@112	Macon City	58@ 62
So. Car. valid 6s	85@ 90	Columbus City	65@ 70
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	102@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga.		Ga. R. R. 6s	101@103
& Cent. R. R.	109@111	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Mon't & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	Central R. R. 7s	109@111
Atlanta W'r'n 7s	102@104	So. West R. R. 7s	98@100
STOCKS—		W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Georgia R. R.	80@ 82	South Wes R.R.	98@100
Central R. R.	62@ 64	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	108@110		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 24—Noon.—Stocks weak. Money 5@4. Exchange—long $4.86½; short $4.88½. Governments dull. State bonds firm.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Evening.—Money easy at 2½@3½. Exchange weak at $4.86½@4.87. Government bonds firm; new fives 100¾; four and a half per cents 106; four per cents 102¾. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed quiet.

N. Y. Central	118	Chicago & N.W.	60¾
Erie	27¾	Preferred	86
Lake Shore	78½	Rock Island	109
Illinois Central	87¾	Western Union	92½
Pittsburg	97		

Sub-treasury balances: Coin.....$124,668,834 Currency.....$34,411,976

LONDON, June 24—noon.—Consols—Money 97 1-16; account 97 3-16. Erie 26¾.

PARIS, June 24—4:30 p. m.—Rentes 116f, 82½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 24, 1879.

New York futures were remarkably steady today, showing but few slight fluctuations. June seems to be the only favored month to-day, and her gain was only seven points. Sales amounted to 67,000 bales.

Local business was very fair; sales were about 2,500 bales. Spots unchanged and quoted: middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¾.

By Telegraph.

Special dispatches to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, June 24.—10:09 a. m.—Futures quiet and steady; July 12.42@12.45; August 12.54@12.56; September 12.38@12.41; October 11.50@11.51.

NEW YORK, June 24.—10:27 a. m.—Cotton dull.

NEW YORK, June 24—10:53 a. m. — Futures steady at a decline; June 12.35@12.37; July 12.40@12.41; August 12.51@12.52; September 12.37@12.38; October 11.51@11.52. November 11.10@11.11; December 11.03@11.05; January 11.06@11.10; February 11.11@11.13; December 11.03@11.05; sales 2,980.

NEW YORK, June 24.—12:20 p.m.—Cotton barely steady; mark quotations down 1-16c; sales for export 1,800; for consumption 244.

NEW YORK, June 24.—12:25 p. m.—Futures barely steady; June 12.40@12.41; July 12.41@12.42; August 12.53@12.54; September 12.35@12.37; October 11.49@11.50; November 11.09@11.11; December 11.01@11.03; January 11.06@11.08; February 11.08@11.15; sales 39,200.

NEW YORK, June 24.—1:33 p. m.—Futures quiet; July 12.41@12.43; August 12.57@12.59; September 12.36@12.37; October 11.50@11.52; November 11.10@11.12; sales 44,600.

NEW YORK, June 24.—2:21 p. m.—Cotton barely steady; sales for consumption 334.

NEW YORK, June 24.—2:32 p. m.—Futures quiet and steady: June 12.39@12.42; July 12.40@12.42; August 12.53@12.54; September 12 35@12.36; October 11.49@11.51; November 11.10@11.11; December 11.02@11.03; January 11.05@11.09; February 11.10@11.16; March 11.22@11.30; sales 58,800.

NEW YORK, June 24.—3:12 p. m.—Futures steady; June 12.39@12.40; July 12.42@12.43; August 12.54@12.55; September 12.36@12.37; October 11.50@11.51; November 11.11@11.12; December 11.04@11.05; January 11.08@11.09; sales 67,000; net receipts 6,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,904; to France none; to continent 299; to channel ports none; stock 206,728.

By the Associated Press.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—noon.—Cotton a shade easier; middling uplands 6 1-16; middling Orleans 6 7-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts to-day 49,462; American 45,922; futures sellers at 1-32 decline; uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 6 31-32; July and August delivery 7; August and September delivery 7 1-16 7 1-32.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7 1-16; uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 6 31-32.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 5,500 bales; uplands, low middling clause, June and July delivery 6 15-16; July and August delivery 6 15-16; August and September delivery 7; September and October delivery 7 1-32. The markets at Manchester are quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 6 2-32; August and September delivery 6 31-32; futures dull but steady.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Noon—Cotton barely steady; sales 2,123 bales; middling uplands 12⅝; middling Orleans 12½; futures quiet, steady and nominal.

June	12.41	September	12.35
July	12.24	October	
August	12.53		

NEW YORK, June 24—Evening.—Cotton barely steady; sales 2,134 bales; middling uplands 12⅝; middling Orleans 12¾; exports to Great Britain 4,635; net receipts to-day none; gross 1,300 bales; futures closed barely steady; sales 67,000.

June	12.42@12.43	October	11.50@11.51
July	12.42@12.43	November	11.11@11.12
August	12.54@12.55	December	11.04@11.05
September	12.36@12.37	January	11.08@11.09

Consolidated net receipts.....515

GALVESTON, June 24—Cotton nominal; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts 106 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 3,115; exports coastwise 71.

NORFOLK, June 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼; net receipts 200 bales; gross —; stock 1,499; exports to Great Britain 4,103; coastwise 406.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts none; gross 146; sales —; stock 2,766; exports coastwise 15.

BOSTON, June 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts none; gross 106 bales; sales —; stock 4,455; exports to Great Britain 532.

WILMINGTON, June 24.—Cotton steady; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11; net receipts 3 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 321.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 8 bales; gross 196; sales 262; to spinners 160; stock 10,342.

SAVANNAH, June 24.—Cotton very quiet; middlings 12¼; low middlings 11⅞; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts 104 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 35,357.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—Cotton dull; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 73 bales; gross 165; sales 600; stock 27,760.

MOBILE, June 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 7 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 2,585.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; net receipts 7 bales; gross 633; sales 1,250; stock 6,783.

AUGUSTA, June 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 11⅞; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 4 bales; shipments —; sales 20.

CHARLESTON, June 24.—Cotton steady; middling 12¾; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 14 bales; gross —; sales 400; stock 616.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 24, 1879.

Receipts of hogs in Chicago to-day 22,000.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, clear rib sides and lard.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

TIME	WHEAT.				CORN.				MESS PORK.				LARD.			
	JULY.		AUG.		JULY.		AUG.		JULY.		AUG.		JULY.		AUG.	
10 14	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 90	9 90	9 90	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 44	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 90	9 90	9 90	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
11 46	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 90	9 90	9 90	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
1 12	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 90	9 90	9 90	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
9 38	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 87½	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
9 45	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
9 46	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
9 48	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
9 50	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
9 52	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
9 54	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
9 56	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
9 58	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 00	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 02	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 04	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 06	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 08	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 10	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 12	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 14	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 16	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 18	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 20	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 22	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 24	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 26	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 28	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 30	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 32	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 34	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 36	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 38	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 40	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 42	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 44	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 46	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 48	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 50	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 52	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 54	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 56	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
10 58	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½
11 00	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	95	95	95	95	9 90	9 92½	9 90	9 92½	6 12½	6 12½	6 22½	6 22½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, June 24.—Flour—The new is now making its way into the market, and, as new wheat is much cheaper and the yield this year very abundant, it is quite likely that the price of flour will be much reduced. Our market contains quite a light supply, but from this time on receipts will come in more rapidly and the market will not be long in its present condition. As yet prices are unchanged: fancy $6.50; extra family $6.00; family $5.50@5.75. Wheat—Chicago reports wheat steady. July reached as high as 98c to-day but declined, and closed at 97¾c. August shows a small loss. New wheat is now coming in rapidly, and the supply is daily increasing. An unusual large crop has been harvested this season, and we can now expect heavy receipts from all quarters. We have not changed the price yet, but a decline may be looked for at any time. We quote new wheat $1.05@$1.10. Corn—Stock getting light here, and no receipts coming in. The western prices, with freight added, are too high to compete with stock in the hands of home dealers. Prices are firm here at our quotations, though our market is not given to very much fluctuations. We quote white 68@70c; mixed 66@68c. Meal—Is now offered at 70c for choice water-ground.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Flour dull; Howard Street and western superfine $3.00@$3.50; extra $4.00@$4.75; family $5.00@$5.75; City Mills superfine $3.25@$3.50; extra $4.00@$4.75; Rio brands $6.00; Patapsco family $6.75. Wheat, southern steady and in fair demand for new; western spot firm; futures quiet; southern red $1.13@$1.18; new amber $1.22; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.20½; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.17; June $1.16¾@$1.16¾; July $1.09¼@$1.09¾; August $1.05¾@$1.06¾; September $1.00¾@$1.01¾. Corn, southern steady and higher; western steady; southern white 53; yellow 47. Oats firm and active; southern 32@36; western white 36@36½; western mixed 33@34½; Pennsylvania 35@36½. Rye quiet at 58@60. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $12.00@$13.00.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Flour, low grades firm; light supply; demand moderate; choice grades dull and nominally unchanged; closing quiet; southern flour steady and quiet; common to fair extra $4.75@$5.60; good to choice extra $5.65@$6.75. Wheat, No. 2 spring and No. 3 red 2@3c higher; other grades a shade firmer and quiet; ungraded winter red $1.18; No. 2 do. $1.19¼@$1.20½; No. 1 do. $1.19@$1.19½. Corn without decided change, closing heavy; ungraded 49@49½; Oats a shade firmer but quiet; No. 3 37@37½; No. 2 white 38@38½; No. 2 white 39@39½. Hay steady; trade moderate; shipping 40@45. Hops quiet and firm; yearlings 20@4.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Flour dull; double extra fall $4.10@$4.30; treble extra fall $4.70@$4.85; family $5.05@$5.25; choice to fancy $5.35@$5.90. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red fall $1.08¾@$1.09¾ cash; $1.06¾@$1.09¾ June; 99¾@99¾ July; 90¾@92¾ August; 90¾@91¾ September; No. 3 do. $1.00@$1.00¾. Corn, cash higher; options lower; No. 2 mixed 34¾@34¾ cash; 34¾@34½ July; 35¾@35¾ August. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 32¾@32¾ cash; 33½ July; 27¾ August.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.05 cash; 90¾ July; 91¾@91⅝ August; No. 3 do. 79. Corn in fair demand and lower; 35¼ cash; 36¼@36¾ July; 37¼ August. Oats dull and nominal and easier; 31¾ cash; 32½ July; 29½ August. At the close grains were unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—Flour dull; extra $5.00@$3.25; do. family $4.50@$4.50: A No. 1 $5.00@$5.50; fancy $5.50@$5.75. Wheat steady; red and amber $1.05@$1.10—old. Corn steady and in fair demand; white 44; mixed 40. Oats in good demand; white 38; mixed 35.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Flour dull and drooping; family $5.00@$5.00. Wheat weaker; red $1.00@$1.05. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 38@39. Oats quiet and steady at 32@35.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, June 24.—Coffee —There is a very good stock on market now, but sales are extremely dull; old government Java 22@30; Rio 12@17. Roasted Coffee—The demand for roasted is much better than the green, and sales are quite good. We quote—In bulk: old government

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7d; in New York at 12⅝c; in Atlanta at 11¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in Georgia, stationary pressure and temperature, northeast to southeast winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, June 24, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per Cent	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall	Weather
Atlanta	30.04	71	57	S. W.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.10	77	61	S.	Light	.00	Fair.
Cordele	29.85	85	61	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Galveston	29.96	82	67	S. E.	Fresh	.05	Fair.
Indianola	29.96	79	74	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.04	79	91	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.01	80	74	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Montgom'y	30.05	74	81	S.	Fresh	T	Th'ning
New Orleans	29.99	76	78	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear
Savannah	30.10	75	81	S. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.

†Not sufficient to measure.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., June 24, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.06	70	75	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
11:21	30.08	75	64	W.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.06	78	57	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
4:36	30.02	78	49	W.	Gentle	.18	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.04	73	54	W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
10:21	30.04	71	87	S. W.	Light	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar..... 30.052 | Maximum ther..... .80
Mean daily ther..... 75 5 | Minimum ther..... .68
Mean daily humid. 62 9 | Total rainfall..... .18

H. HASL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

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40-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

Steam Engines, etc.—Thomas Camp.
Ridge's Food for Invalids—Woolrich & Co.
Funeral notice of Miss Odessa Fletcher.
Webster's Unabridged—G. & C. Merriam.
Piedmont Hotel—J. S. Schell.
Photographs Painted in Oil—H. O'Connor.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 25, 1879.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—John W. Glenn, of Jefferson, is registered at the Markham.

—S. P. Thurman, of Athens, is in the city stopping at the Markham.

—Nelson Tift, of Albany, is in the city, and is a guest of the Markham.

—Miss Agnes Morris, of Dalton, is a guest of the Kimball.

—J. Massengale and wife, of Griffin, are guests of the Kimball.

—Thomas R. Lyon, of Camilla, was registered at the Kimball yesterday.

—Lamar Cobb, J. O. Gaily and A. D. Lipscomb, of Athens, are visiting Atlanta.

—Dr. N. J. Benson, rabbi Congregation Brith Israel, of Macon, is in the city.

—John M. Brown, editor of the Walton County Vidette, is in the city.

—R. T. Jones and W. D. Elliott, of Covington, were guests of the Kimball yesterday.

—F. H. Richardson, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, is delivering a commencement address at Americus to-day.

—Hugh Buchanan, judge of the Cowete circuit, reached Atlanta yesterday and registered at the Kimball.

—J. R. Saulsbury, A. D. Scofield and C. E. Armstrong, of Macon, passed through the city yesterday en route to Catoosa, where they will join the Macon party that attended the ball at those springs last evening.

—Knoxville Chronicle: Miss Ida Cocke, of Atlanta, who has been visiting Miss Fannie Mitchell during commencement week, left on yesterday to visit friends in upper east Tennessee. Misses Mittie and Julia Martin, daughters of Rev. J. H. Martin, D. D., of Atlanta, Georgia, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and are visiting their relative, Mr. H. M. Wilson.

The Blind.

During the session of the legislature last winter an invitation was made to the officers of the academy of the blind to bring a selection of their pupils to Atlanta and make an exhibition before the general assembly of the state. The invitation was accepted, but unavoidable circumstances prevented compliance before the recess. Arrangements are now being made to fill the engagement during the summer session. DeGive's opera house has been engaged for the evening of Thursday, July 3, and a selection of pupils, principally those from the upper part of the state, will be retained a week over the usual time for vacation. The exhibition will consist of exemplications of the special mode of instruction in the literary department of the institution, vocal and instrumental music, specimens of handicrafts, etc. It will be novel to those who are unacquainted with the business of education as pursued in the case of the blind, and interesting to all. Lovers of music will be delighted with the high proficiency attained in the art by these pupils. No school exhibitions in the line of music surpass those of the blind. Besides the members of the general assembly and the officers of the state (who will fill reserved seats in the hall), a large audience of the best citizens of Atlanta and visitors from other places are expected to be present on the occasion. The charge for admission will be small, and the entire amount above the expenses distributed to the pupils as vacation pin money.

The Victim of the Late Fire.

Miss Mary Robson, sister of Mrs. Fletcher D. Reynolds, who met with her death by the recent fire near Jonesboro, had just returned from Texas. She was a most charming young lady, and at the time of her death was about sixteen years of age. Bright-eyed little Bertha Reynolds, who was the cause of her death at the same time and from the same fright and cause, was six years old, and was universally petted by all who came in contact with her. The family retired at 10 o'clock after singing the "Sweet Bye and Bye," and the fire which proved so fatal broke out about 1 o'clock. The charred remains were interred at Covington yesterday. Mr. Reynolds and his wife are at the residence of Col. R. F. Maddox.

A New Church.

All of the furniture intended for the inside of the Independent Presbyterian church, located on Marietta street, reached this city yesterday by the Western and Atlantic railroad. The furniture will be taken to the church and placed in position as fast as possible. The pews and doors are of black walnut and bird-eye maple. When the furniture is placed in position and the finishing touches applied to it, the church will be ready to be occupied.

Fourth of July in Atlanta.

There are prospects for a huge crowd here the fourth of July. The colored military are going to have a big parade here. The Columbus Guards, colored, Bell, coming, and some Savannah companies will be here. Captain Moses Bentley, of the Atlanta colored battalion, is trying to raise enough money to equip his company by the 4th, and also to entertain his friends as well as possible. He deserves help.

Catoosa Springs.

We have seen a bill of fare for Catoosa springs, which the foreman of THE CONSTITUTION job office has turned out with his usual taste and elegance. It is as neat a specimen of the printer's art as we have seen, and it gives a list of good things which it is pleasant even to read.

WOMAN AND TRUTH.

ADDRESS OF HON. J. S. HOOK,

Delivered Before Wesleyan Fem'a College, Macon, Georgia, During the Commencement Exercises of 1879.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Faculty, and Ladies and Gentlemen:—Standing here to-day in this place and clothed with this large audience, memory sweeps back over the familiar scenes of the bygone, when, as a young man just stepping upon the stage of active life, I occasionally attended the similar commencements of this honored institution of learning and witnessed its onward progress despite all the discouragements that surrounded its earlier struggles for success. I felt then, as I have been happy to realize since, that it was not born to die. The powerful Christian organization that ushered it into being and the noble spirits that fostered it, it also the grand design of its creation, bespoke for it an assured vitality, a progressive wide-spread usefulness, and an exalted destiny. What an honor to the college that it can number among its earnest, steadfast friends not only an immensely large and potential brotherhood, with thousands of sympathizers outside of the connection, but of that fraternity—some of the noblest, brightest and best names that have, by their unsullied purity, intellectual prowess and stern Christian heroism, illustrated the true grandeur and dignity of this loyal old state and ennobled our common humanity. I trust I shall be pardoned for alluding, as I pass, to at least three of these distinguished names, selecting them, as I shall, from the attractive galaxy without the blighten design of being invidious; for, well I know, there are many others that invite honorable mention and deserve laudatory comment. And, first, I allude to one who has lived through three generations of his fellowmen, ministering in holy things for well nigh, if not quite, three-fourths a century, and whose devout life and exalted character signalized and garnished by a bright and massive intellectuality, have won for him the confidence, love and admiration of the many who have ever known, heard or read of him. He yet brightly lingers on the stage, and with the Bible in his hand, its sacred teachings in his heart and its sublime precepts animating and inspiring his soul, nobly, bravely labors on! But now we see his venerable form, as it were, tottering with the weight of years upon the brink of the grave, and we feel that such has been the glory of his life that ere we, we would, in our selfish attachment, snatch him away and keep him ever among and with us. Yet, well we know that when the grave opens to receive him it can be but of no effect, but must simply prove the shining portal that is to admit him fully released from the feebleness of age, into the complete and blissful fruition of the grace of an endless life.

Another, treading in the footsteps of this illustrious and venerated sire, early in youth gave the heart to God, and it has ever since been sweetly attuned to those lofty themes, and sublime aspirations which lift man into the empyrian of his highest estate. Having a tongue touched and inspired by the very divinity of eloquence, he is also gifted with a mind whose power, activity and sparkling beauty, have given to it free range to disport itself grandly, amid the splendors that dwell high up, beyond the eagle's home, and to sweep down into the sunlit, vales of earth, and there contemplate, with a sense of exquisite appreciation, the glories of a vernal scene, and catch with his fancy's delicately attuned ear, the soft strains which float upon the balmy air "when spring winds her merry horn to wake the flowers from their wintry bed."

Known and loved alike for the unostentatious simplicity of a spotless life, and the extensive and glowing powers of an unrivalled genius, all, all consecrated to the highest and best interests of his fellowman—how befitting the robes of a bishop of the church of the most high!

The other we shall refer to, but little more than two brief years ago passed over the dark and silent river. A man whose manliness, courage, unselfish zeal and broad Christian philanthropy, ever striking characteristics of his, were most signally and beautifully manifested in the two last, most prominent acts of his valued life—the one an earnest effort to restore fidelity and good will between estranged sections of his church; and the other to it from this, to him, delightful labor of love to his devoted charge in beautiful but blighten Savannah, where the black wing of the destroying angel hovered over them, and there to minister, as he did, through long weeks of 1858, and nights of weary watching, his constant, unremitting aid, together with sweet words of comfort, consolation, and hope amid the gloom and desolation of the remorseless and death-dealing pestilence! What though in the brook disease, and the grave claimed him for its victim! Such a man dies not! For when called hence, his glorified body traverses the silent valley with a victor's tread, to take its place with the white robed host of God. While here, the memory of his noble deeds of Christian heroism and self abnegation, will survive the tomb and ever remain a living presence, fragrant with holy influence, and potent to move forward and co-work with all the valued agencies that have been vouchsafed to earth to purify and exalt humanity. Let us keep fresh, above his honored grave, the living green and bright flowers too, that shall lift their beauteous faces upward, to catch and reflect the smile of heaven.

It is well strange that with friends and advocates fashioned after these types, and that this institution has had from its earliest establishment down to the present hour of its able management, it should have proved, as it has done, a grand success! And to-day, all Georgians hail it with pride, as it moves forward upon its great errand of elevating woman to her legitimate rank in the scale of our social and intellectual being! It was the first institution of learning ever founded with full power to confer honors besides the usual degrees and honors of graduation conferred by other colleges upon male graduates! Its founders with an enlightment and nobility of sentiment honorable to them, nobly ignored and repudiated the senseless idea which doubtless had its origin in the selfish cruelty of barbarous ages, and the overweening vanity of the so-called lords of creation, that woman was inferior in her mental endowments to man. By the creation of this college they declared their conviction that she is his inferior in no particular whatever. But in her fair elevation of truth and all those noble and lofty principles, it inspires, and makes active, in the grand work of redeeming, regenerating and disenthralling our world! Its founders knew that woman and man, she is his greatest inspiration, if not infinitely his superior. Much unskilled rhetoric and imposing declamation have been expended for centuries past, upon the distinctive mission of woman; while experience and common sense, those infallible definers, and expounders of current truth, have demonstrated that it is education and refinements that fix the mental horoscope of man and woman alike; and that the natural, obvious and appropriate mission of both is to conserve and foster the best interests and aspirations of the race. Their aims all the legitimate destiny are the same—but their spheres of action, and range of influence, are often widely and wisely different. Man, by reason of his superior physical strength and daring, and by delicately defined nervous sensibility, his active temperament and bodily courage, is better adapted to the exterior duties and responsibilities of life's angry turmoil, and the public arena! displays of the senate and the battle-field. While woman, owing to her modest self-possession, her exquisite sweetness of disposition, purity of sentiment, refinement of thought, and unwavering sense of religious purpose, is most surely designed to reign a crowned queen of beauty and matchless perfection of power in the sublime dominions of "Home, Sweet Home." Man's theatre of action and office is the outward work, if I may so express myself, of making strong the structure of our social fabric. Woman's the exalted duty of giving symmetry and beauty to the interior and embellishing it with the glow of those deathless principles which are given off by an earnest culture and development of the inner life. Let us not be misunderstood. We are not here to contest the claim so urgently and frequently pressed of late for a larger extension of power to woman. Nor am I prepared to deny that it might be logically just, in view of the fact that he said on the subject, to give her the ballot. But I am here to affirm my deep conviction that society, morally and religiously, is far better, at least for the present, and until a higher civilization is attained, that woman remain where she is—the idol of man's adoration and love, and the hand containing his heart and home consecrated altars of the family and the home! Let her have so much desire to enter upon the contests and duties, which belong to man, as strive to win and adorn him, to soften the asperities and soothe the tone of all social conflicts. Woman has a high destiny of her own to fulfil. She is not only to be wife, mother, sister, but the friend and counsellor, the partner and co-laborer of man in the mighty arena where the exalted destinies of the race are to have their fullest accomplishment. It is an exceedingly unpopular view of woman's sphere, the sphere of her usefulness to the usual occupations assigned her and the ordinary accomplishments bestowed upon her. If you will favor her mind and heart by a liberal and wise education, these no more destroy nor limit the circuit and luminous range and potent sweep of her influence, and her moral, social and intellectual possibilities, than the eagle's power of wing and piercing vision limit the circle and extent of the sky and all those noble and lofty principles, it inspires, and makes active, in the grand work of redeeming, regenerating and disenthralling our world! It is from the bondage of error and sin; she is his greatest inspiration, if not infinitely his superior. 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If you will favor her mind and heart by a liberal and wise education, these no more destroy nor limit the circuit and luminous range and potent sweep of her influence, and her moral, social and intellectual possibilities, than do the dim wires stretching from city to city, and through the ocean's deep the swollen veins of creation, is more than inferior in her mental endowments to manly the creation of this college they declared their conviction that she is his inferior in no particular whatever. But in her fair elevation of truth